



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

The Price of Eye Strain
 IS BLURRED AND MISTY VISION,
 HEADACHES,
 AND ALL HEALTH GENERAL.
WEAR SUITABLE GLASSES
N. LAZARUS
 OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
 Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,131. 號一廿百一千九萬一第 日七十二月七閏年未己 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1919. 六拜禮 號廿月玖年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
 In Casks 77 1/2 lbs. net.
 In Bags 55 1/2 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 General Managers.

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,
SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
 12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
 with E. C. Powder, a powder
 which gives universal satisfaction.
**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
 AND AMMUNITION STORE,**
 Nos. 4-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
 MIRROR MAKING.
 CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
 Photographic Goods of Every Description
 in Stock.
 DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
 UNDERTAKEN.

TELEPHONE 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " "
9.00 " " " " " " " "	9.00 " " " " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " "
11.00 " " " " " " " "	11.00 " " " " " " " "
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. " " " "	12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. " " " "
1.00 " " " " " " " "	1.00 " " " " " " " "
1.30 " " " " " " " "	1.30 " " " " " " " "
2.00 " " " " " " " "	2.00 " " " " " " " "
2.30 " " " " " " " "	2.30 " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS.

3.50 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—11.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "
1.00 " " " " " " " "	1.00 " " " " " " " "
1.30 " " " " " " " "	1.30 " " " " " " " "
2.00 " " " " " " " "	2.00 " " " " " " " "
2.30 " " " " " " " "	2.30 " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
 the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
 ings, Des Vaux Road Central.
 Season and punch tickets available for
 all cars not already full running at the
 time stated in the Company's time-tables,
 but not for special cars, can be obtained
 on application at the Company's Office.
 No season ticket will be issued until
 payment therefor has been made in Bank
 Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors Order
 representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice
 (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 3 A.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 11.	No. 13.	No. 17.	No. 21.	No. 23.
		Local.	Through Express.	Local.	Through Slow.	Local.	Through Express.	Local.	Through Express.
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30	8.35			3.30			
SHUN LUN	arr.	8.40	9.45			4.40			
	dep.	7.45	11.17			5.20			
Shun Chun	arr.	7.55	3.06			6.40			
	dep.	7.57	3.10						
Shung Shui	dep.	7.53	8.10		11.45			6.11	
Fanling	dep.	7.57	8.16		11.51			3.00	6.07
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.57	8.25		12.00			3.08	6.15
Tai Po	dep.	7.58	8.26		12.05			3.21	6.21
Shatin	dep.	7.52	8.37		12.30			3.29	
Yuen Long	dep.	8.00	8.45		12.40			3.40	
Yuen Long	arr.	8.17	9.04		3.30			7.00	
Huenlong	dep.	8.22	9.19		3.35			7.08	
	arr.	8.30	9.27		3.43			7.16	
	dep.	8.35	9.39		3.50			7.25	
	arr.	8.45	9.49		3.59			7.35	
	dep.	8.50	9.59		4.09			7.40	
	arr.	9.00	10.10		4.19			7.50	
	dep.	9.05	10.15		4.24			8.00	
	arr.	9.15	10.25		4.34			8.10	
	dep.	9.20	10.30		4.39			8.15	
	arr.	9.30	10.40		4.49			8.25	
	dep.	9.35	10.45		4.54			8.30	
	arr.	9.45	10.55		5.04			8.40	
	dep.	9.50	11.00		5.09			8.45	
	arr.	10.00	11.10		5.19			8.55	
	dep.	10.05	11.15		5.24			9.00	
	arr.	10.15	11.25		5.34			9.10	
	dep.	10.20	11.30		5.39			9.15	
	arr.	10.30	11.40		5.49			9.25	
	dep.	10.35	11.45		5.54			9.30	
	arr.	10.45	11.55		6.04			9.40	
	dep.	10.50	12.00		6.09			9.45	
	arr.	11.00	12.10		6.19			9.55	
	dep.	11.05	12.15		6.24			10.00	
	arr.	11.15	12.25		6.34			10.10	
	dep.	11.20	12.30		6.39			10.15	
	arr.	11.30	12.40		6.49			10.25	
	dep.	11.35	12.45		6.54			10.30	
	arr.	11.45	12.55		7.04			10.40	
	dep.	11.50	13.00		7.09			10.45	
	arr.	12.00	13.10		7.19			10.55	
	dep.	12.05	13.15		7.24			11.00	
	arr.	12.15	13.25		7.34			11.10	
	dep.	12.20	13.30		7.39			11.15	
	arr.	12.30	13.40		7.49			11.25	
	dep.	12.35	13.45		7.54			11.30	
	arr.	12.45	13.55		8.04			11.40	
	dep.	12.50	14.00		8.09			11.45	
	arr.	13.00	14.10		8.19			11.55	
	dep.	13.05	14.15		8.24			12.00	
	arr.	13.15	14.25		8.34			12.10	
	dep.	13.20	14.30		8.39			12.15	
	arr.	13.30	14.40		8.49			12.25	
	dep.	13.35	14.45		8.54			12.30	
	arr.	13.45	14.55		9.04			12.40	
	dep.	13.50	15.00		9.09			12.45	
	arr.	14.00	15.10		9.19			12.55	
	dep.	14.05	15.15		9.24			13.00	
	arr.	14.15	15.25		9.34			13.10	
	dep.	14.20	15.30		9.39			13.15	
	arr.	14.30	15.40		9.49			13.25	
	dep.	14.35	15.45		9.54			13.30	
	arr.	14.45	15.55		10.04			13.40	
	dep.	14.50	16.00		10.09			13.45	
	arr.	15.00	16.10		10.19			13.55	
	dep.	15.05	16.15		10.24			14.00	
	arr.	15.15	16.25		10.34			14.10	
	dep.	15.20	16.30		10.39			14.15	
	arr.	15.30	16.40		10.49			14.25	
	dep.	15.35	16.45		10.54			14.30	
	arr.	15.45	16.55		11.04			14.40	
	dep.	15.50	17.00		11.09			14.45	
	arr.	16.00	17.10		11.19			14.55	
	dep.	16.05	17.15		11.24			15.00	
	arr.	16.15	17.25		11.34			15.10	
	dep.	16.20	17.30		11.39			15.15	
	arr.	16.30	17.40		11.49			15.25	
	dep.	16.35	17.45		11.54			15.30	
	arr.	16.45	17.55		12.04			15.40	
	dep.	16.50	18.00		12.09			15.45	
	arr.	17.00	18.10		12.19			15.55	
	dep.	17.05	18.15		12.24			16.00	
	arr.	17.15	18.25		12.34			16.10	
	dep.	17.20	18.30		12.39			16.15	
	arr.	17.30	18.40		12.49			16.25	
	dep.	17.35	18.45		12.54			16.30	
	arr.	17.45	18.55		13.04			16.40	
	dep.	17.50	19.00		13.09			16.45	
	arr.	18.00	19.10		13.19			16.55	
	dep.	18.05	19.15		13.24			17.00	
	arr.	18.15	19.25		13.34			17.10	
	dep.	18.20	19.30		13.39			17.15	
	arr.	18.30	19.40		13.49			17.25	
	dep.	18.35	19.45		13.54			17.30	
	arr.	18.45	19.55		14.04			17.40	
	dep.	18.50	20.00		14.09			17.45	
	arr.	19.00	20.10		14.19			17.55	
	dep.	19.05	20.15		14.24			18.00	
	arr.	19.15	20.25		14.34			18.10	
	dep.	19.20	20.30		14.39			18.15	
	arr.	19.30	20.40		14.49			18.25	
	dep.	19.35	20.45		14.54			18.30	
	arr.	19.45	20.55		15.04			18.40	
	dep.	19.50	21.00		15.09			18.45	
	arr.	20.00	21.10		15.19			18.55	
	dep.	20.05	21.15		15.24			19.00	
	arr.	20.15	21.25		15.34			19.10	
	dep.	20.20	21.30		15.39			19.15	
	arr.	20.30	21.40		15.49			19.25	
	dep.	20.35	21.45		15.54			19.30	
	arr.	20.45	21.55		16.04			19.40	
	dep.	20.50	22.00		16.09			19.45	
	arr.	21.00	22.10		16.19			19.55	
	dep.	21.05	22.15		16.24			20.00	
	arr.	21.15	22.25		16.34			20.10	
	dep.	21.20	22.30		16.39			20.15	
	arr.	21.30	22.40		16.49			20.25	
	dep.	21.35	22.45		16.54			20.30	
	arr.	21.45	22.55		17.04			20.40	
	dep.	21.50	23.00		17.09			20.45	
	arr.	22.00	23.10		17.19			20.55	
	dep.	22.05	23.15		17.24			21.00	
	arr.	22.15	23.25		17.34			21.10	
	dep.	22.20	23.30		17.39			21.15	
	arr.	22.30	23.40		17.49			21.25	
	dep.	22.35	23.45		17.54			21.30	
	arr.	22.45	23.55		18.04			21.40	
	dep.	22.50	24.00		18.09			21.45	
	arr.	23.00	24.10		18.19			21.55	
	dep.	23.05	24.15		18.24			22.00	
	arr.	23.15	24.25		18.34			22.10	
	dep.	23.20	24.30		18.39			22.15	
	arr.	23.30	24.40		18.49			22.25	
	dep.	23.35	24.45		18.54			22.30	
	arr.	23.45	24.55		19.04			22.40	
	dep.	23.50	25.00		19.09			22.45	
	arr.	24.00	25.10		19.19			22.55	
	dep.	24.05	25.15		19.24			23.00	
	arr.	24.15	25.25		19.34			23.10	
	dep.	24.20	25.30		19.39			23.15	
	arr.	24.30	25.40		19.49			23.25	
	dep.	24.35	25.45		19.54			23.30	
	arr.	24.45	25.55		20.04			23.40	
	dep.	24.50	26.00		20.09			23.45	
	arr.	25.00	26.10		20.19			23.55	
	dep.	25.05	26.15		20.24			24.00	
	arr.	25.15	26.25		20.34			24.10	
	dep.	25.20	26.30		20.39			24.15	
	arr.	25.30	26.40		20.49			24.25	
	dep.	25.35	26.45		20.54			24.30	
	arr.	25.45	26.55		21.04			24.40	
	dep.	25.50	27.00		21.09			24.45	
	arr.	26.00	27.10		21.19			24.55	
	dep.	26.05	27.15		21.24			25.00	
	arr.	26.15	27.25		21.34			25.10	
	dep.	26.20	27.30		21.39			25.15	
	arr.	26.30	27.40		21.49			25.25	
	dep.	26.35	27.45		21.54			25.30	
	arr.	26.45	27.55		22.04			25.40	
	dep.	26.50	28.00		22.09			25.45	
	arr.	27.00	28.10		22.19			25.55	
	dep.	27.05	28.15		22.24			26.00	
	arr.	27.15	28.25		22.34			26.10	
	dep.	27.20	28.30		22.39			26.15	
	arr.	27.30	28.40		22.49			26.25	
	dep.	27.35	28.45		22.54			26.30	
	arr.	27.45	28.55		23.04			26.40	
	dep.	27.50	29.00		23.09			26.45	
	arr.	28.00	29.10		23.19			26.55	
	dep.	28.05	29.15		23.24			27.00	
	arr.	28.15	29.25		23.34			27.10	
	dep.	28.20	29.30		23.39			27.15	
	arr.	28.30	29.40		23.49			27.25	
	dep.	28.35	29.45		23.54			27.30	
	arr.	28.45	29.						

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 1			No. 2			No. 3			No. 4			No. 5			No. 6			No. 7			No. 8			No. 9			No. 10			No. 11			No. 12			No. 13			No. 14			No. 15			No. 16			No. 17			No. 18			No. 19			No. 20			No. 21			No. 22			No. 23			No. 24			No. 25			No. 26			No. 27			No. 28			No. 29			No. 30			No. 31			No. 32			No. 33			No. 34			No. 35			No. 36			No. 37			No. 38			No. 39			No. 40			No. 41			No. 42			No. 43			No. 44			No. 45			No. 46			No. 47			No. 48			No. 49			No. 50			No. 51			No. 52			No. 53			No. 54			No. 55			No. 56			No. 57			No. 58			No. 59			No. 60			No. 61			No. 62			No. 63			No. 64			No. 65			No. 66			No. 67			No. 68			No. 69			No. 70			No. 71			No. 72			No. 73			No. 74			No. 75			No. 76			No. 77			No. 78			No. 79			No. 80			No. 81			No. 82			No. 83			No. 84			No. 85			No. 86			No. 87			No. 88			No. 89			No. 90			No. 91			No. 92			No. 93			No. 94			No. 95			No. 96			No. 97			No. 98			No. 99			No. 100			No. 101			No. 102			No. 103			No. 104			No. 105			No. 106			No. 107			No. 108			No. 109			No. 110			No. 111			No. 112			No. 113			No. 114			No. 115			No. 116			No. 117			No. 118			No. 119			No. 120			No. 121			No. 122			No. 123			No. 124			No. 125			No. 126			No. 127			No. 128			No. 129			No. 130			No. 131			No. 132			No. 133			No. 134			No. 135			No. 136			No. 137			No. 138			No. 139			No. 140			No. 141			No. 142			No. 143			No. 144			No. 145			No. 146			No. 147			No. 148			No. 149			No. 150			No. 151			No. 152			No. 153			No. 154			No. 155			No. 156			No. 157			No. 158			No. 159			No. 160			No. 161			No. 162			No. 163			No. 164			No. 165			No. 166			No. 167			No. 168			No. 169			No. 170			No. 171			No. 172			No. 173			No. 174			No. 175			No. 176			No. 177			No. 178			No. 179			No. 180			No. 181			No. 182			No. 183			No. 184			No. 185			No. 186			No. 187			No. 188			No. 189			No. 190			No. 191			No. 192			No. 193			No. 194			No. 195			No. 196			No. 197			No. 198			No. 199			No. 200			No. 201			No. 202			No. 203			No. 204			No. 205			No. 206			No. 207			No. 208			No. 209			No. 210			No. 211			No. 212			No. 213			No. 214			No. 215			No. 216			No. 217			No. 218			No. 219			No. 220			No. 221			No. 222			No. 223			No. 224			No. 225			No. 226			No. 227			No. 228			No. 229			No. 230			No. 231			No. 232			No. 233			No. 234			No. 235			No. 236			No. 237			No. 238			No. 239			No. 240			No. 241			No. 242			No. 243			No. 244			No. 245			No. 246			No. 247			No. 248			No. 249			No. 250			No. 251			No. 252			No. 253			No. 254			No. 255			No. 256			No. 257			No. 258			No. 259			No. 260			No. 261			No. 262			No. 263			No. 264			No. 265			No. 266			No. 267			No. 268			No. 269			No. 270			No. 271			No. 272			No. 273			No. 274			No. 275			No. 276			No. 277			No. 278			No. 279			No. 280			No. 281			No. 282			No. 283			No. 284			No. 285			No. 286			No. 287			No. 288			No. 289			No. 290			No. 291			No. 292			No. 293			No. 294			No. 295			No. 296			No. 297			No. 298			No. 299			No. 300			No. 301			No. 302			No. 303			No. 304			No. 305			No. 306			No. 307			No. 308			No. 309			No. 310			No. 311			No. 312			No. 313			No. 314			No. 315			No. 316			No. 317			No. 318			No. 319			No. 320			No. 321			No. 322			No. 323			No. 324			No. 325			No. 326			No. 327			No. 328			No. 329			No. 330			No. 331			No. 332			No. 333			No. 334			No. 335			No. 336			No. 337			No. 338			No. 339			No. 340			No. 341			No. 342			No. 343			No. 344			No. 345			No. 346			No. 347			No. 348			No. 349			No. 350			No. 351			No. 352			No. 353			No. 354			No. 355			No. 356			No. 357			No. 358			No. 359			No. 360			No. 361			No. 362			No. 363			No. 364			No. 365			No. 366			No. 367			No. 368			No. 369			No. 370			No. 371			No. 372			No. 373			No. 374			No. 375			No. 376			No. 377			No. 378			No. 379			No. 380			No. 381			No. 382			No. 383			No. 384			No. 385			No. 386			No. 387			No. 388			No. 389			No. 390			No. 391			No. 392			No. 393			No. 394			No. 395			No. 396			No. 397			No. 398			No. 399			No. 400			No. 401			No. 402			No. 403			No. 404			No. 405			No. 406			No. 407			No. 408			No. 409			No. 410			No. 411			No. 412			No. 413			No. 414			No. 415			No. 416			No. 417			No. 418			No. 419			No. 420			No. 421			No. 422			No. 423			No. 424			No. 425			No. 426			No. 427			No. 428			No. 429			No. 430			No. 431			No. 432			No. 433			No. 434			No. 435			No. 436			No. 437			No. 438			No. 439			No. 440			No. 441			No. 442			No. 443			No. 444			No. 445			No. 446			No. 447			No. 448			No. 449			No. 450			No. 451			No. 452			No. 453			No. 454			No. 455			No. 456			No. 457			No. 458			No. 459			No. 460			No. 461			No. 462			No. 463			No. 464			No. 465			No. 466			No. 467			No. 468			No. 469			No. 470			No. 471			No. 472			No. 473			No. 474			No. 475			No. 476			No. 477			No. 478			No. 479			No. 480			No. 481			No. 482			No. 483			No. 484			No. 485			No. 486			No. 487			No. 488			No. 489			No. 490			No. 491			No. 492			No. 493			No. 494			No. 495			No. 496			No. 497			No. 498			No. 499			No. 500			No. 501			No. 502			No. 503			No. 504			No. 505			No. 506			No. 507			No. 508			No. 509			No. 510			No. 511			No. 512			No. 513			No. 514			No. 515			No. 516			No. 517			No. 518			No. 519			No. 520			No. 521			No. 522			No. 523			No. 524			No. 525			No. 526			No. 527			No. 528			No. 529			No. 530			No. 531			No. 532			No. 533			No. 534			No. 535			No. 536			No. 537			No. 538			No. 539			No. 540			No. 541			No. 542			No. 543			No. 544			No. 545			No. 546			No. 547			No. 548			No. 549			No. 550			No. 551			No. 552			No. 553			No. 554			No. 555			No. 556			No. 557			No. 558			No. 559			No. 560			No. 561			No. 562			No. 563			No. 564			No. 565			No. 566			No. 567			No. 568			No. 569			No. 570			No. 571			No. 572			No. 573			No. 574			No. 575			No. 576			No. 577			No. 578			No. 579			No. 580			No. 581			No. 582			No. 583			No. 584			No. 585			No. 586			No. 587			No. 588			No. 589			No. 590			No. 591			No. 592			No. 593			No. 594			No. 595			No. 596			No. 597			No. 598			No. 599			No. 600			No. 601			No. 602			No. 603			No. 604			No. 605			No. 606			No. 607			No. 608			No. 609			No. 610			No. 611			No. 612			No. 613			No. 614			No. 615			No. 616			No. 617			No. 618			No. 619			No. 620			No. 621			No. 622			No. 623			No. 624			No. 625			No. 626			No. 627			No. 628			No. 629			No. 630			No. 631			No. 632			No. 633			No. 634			No. 635			No. 636			No. 637			No. 638			No. 639			No. 640			No. 641			No. 642			No. 643			No. 644			No. 645			No. 646			No. 647			No. 648			No. 649			No. 650			No. 651			No. 652			No. 653			No. 654			No. 655			No. 656			No. 657			No. 658			No. 659			No. 660			No. 661			No. 662			No. 663			No. 664			No. 665			No. 666			No. 667			No. 668			No. 669			No. 670			No. 671			No. 672			No. 673			No. 674			No. 675			No. 676			No. 677			No. 678			No. 679			No. 680			No. 681			No. 682			No. 683			No. 684			No. 685			No. 686			No. 687			No. 688			No. 689			No. 690			No. 691			No. 692			No. 693			No. 694			No. 695			No. 696			No. 697			No. 698			No. 699			No. 700			No. 701			No. 702			No. 703			No. 704			No. 705			No. 706			No. 707			No. 708			No. 709			No. 710			No. 711			No. 712			No. 713			No. 714			No. 715			No. 716			No. 717			No. 718			No. 719			No. 720			No. 721			No. 722			No. 723			No. 724			No. 725			No. 726			No. 727			No. 728			No. 729			No. 730			No. 731			No. 732			No. 733			No. 734			No. 735			No. 736			No. 737			No. 738			No. 739			No. 740			No. 741			No. 742			No. 743			No. 744			No. 745			No. 746			No. 747			No. 748			No. 749			No. 750			No. 751			No. 752			No. 753			No. 754			No. 755			No. 756			No. 757			No. 758			No. 759			No. 760			No. 761			No. 762			No. 763			No. 764			No. 765			No. 766			No. 767			No. 768			No. 769			No. 770			No. 771			No. 772			No. 773			No. 774			No. 775			No. 776			No. 777			No. 778			No. 779			No. 780			No. 781			No. 782			No. 783			No. 784			No. 785			No. 786			No. 787			No. 788			No. 789			No. 790			No. 791			No. 792			No. 793			No. 794			No. 795			No. 796			No. 797			No. 798			No. 799			No. 800			No. 801			No. 802			No. 803			No. 804			No. 805			No. 806			No. 807			No. 808			No. 809			No. 810			No. 811			No. 812			No. 813			No. 814			No. 815			No. 816			No. 817			No. 818			No. 819			No. 820			No. 821			No. 822			No. 823			No. 824			No. 825			No. 826			No. 827			No. 828			No. 829			No. 830			No. 831			No. 832			No. 833			No. 834			No. 835			No. 836			No. 837			No. 838			No. 839			No. 840			No. 841			No. 842			No. 843			No. 844			No. 845			No. 846			No. 847			No. 848			No. 849			No. 850			No. 851			No. 852			No. 853			No. 854			No. 855			No. 856			No. 857			No. 858			No. 859			No. 860			No. 861			No. 862			No. 863			No. 864			No. 865			No. 866			No. 867			No. 868			No. 869			No. 870			No. 871			No. 872			No. 873			No. 874			No. 875			No. 876			No. 877			No. 878			No. 879			No. 880			No. 881			No. 882			No. 883			No. 884			No. 885			No. 886			No. 887			No. 888			No. 889			No. 890			No. 891		
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THE CORONET

TO-DAY at 2.30 p.m.

"KING LEAR"

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

"THE TIGER WOMAN"

Booking at ROBINSON'S

INDIAN GOVERNMENT. NATIONAL CONGRESS VIEWS.

Further evidence was heard on August 5th, by the Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, presided over by the Earl of Selborne, which is considering the Government of India Bill. The Hon. B. J. Patel, the secretary of the Indian National Congress, put before the Committee the views of the Congress; the main points of which are that India is ripe now for self-government, and that Parliament should fix a definite number of years within which the Indian people should be granted power to govern themselves.

Mr. Patel, in the course of his evidence, stated that he was general secretary of the Indian National Congress, and was an elected member of the Indian Legislative Council, while he had served for six years as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The object of the Indian Congress, he said, was the attainment by the people of India of Dominion Home Rule, or responsible government as an integral part of the British Empire. The announcement made on August 20th, 1917, pledged his Majesty to a policy of progressive realisation of responsible government, but the Congress did not regard the statement of the Secretary for India in making the announcement that the British Government and the Government of India must be the judges of the time and nature of the advance, as part of his Majesty's declaration.

The Chairman: It is part of the announcement. Witness: That may be your lordship's view; it is not the view of the Congress. The Chairman: That is what the Government said.

Witness: I am very sorry to hear that. Continuing, witness said that the Indian National Congress considered the announcement and passed a resolution urging that a time limit should be fixed by statute within which a full measure of self-government must be conferred on India. They were not prepared to accept an indefinite statement. The modifications suggested by the Congress were roughly as follows:—

1.—Full provincial autonomy, with the transfer of all subjects.
2.—A measure of responsibility in the government of India. The Army, Navy, Air Force, foreign relations, foreign trade, relations with ruling princes, and generally, questions affecting peace and the defence of the country should be reserved, while subjects affecting internal affairs should be handed over.

3.—Fiscal autonomy.
4.—Time limit of fifteen years to be fixed by statute within which a responsible government should be attained.

The differences among various bodies in India with regard to reform, witness said, were really only on points of detail. He strongly supported the enfranchisement of women, and urged that the franchise generally should be made wider and the property qualification reduced. In the case of university representation he urged that all graduates should be allowed to vote, and not Fellowships only. Eighty per cent. of the Fellows, he said, were nominated by the Government, and this restriction of the electorate would turn the universities into a pocket seat.

Replying to Mr. Bennett, witness said the Indian Congress suggested that full government should only be given within fifteen years.

Lord Islington: If the bill is passed on its present lines would you endeavour to work it?—We will do our best; but we shall agitate for the rest. We are not satisfied with this little thing.

Mr. Montagu (Secretary for India): If you cannot get all that the Congress wants have you any alternative proposals to make?—Personally I would strongly urge the grant of the reforms asked for in the Central Government and the transfer of all the subjects in the provinces except law, justice, and police.

Asked by Viscount Middleton if he had anything in view which would be carried out if self-government were granted, witness said they would pass measures for free and compulsory education.

Mr. Mahabir Rao, another representative of the Indian National Congress, strongly advocated complete autonomy as opposed to diarchy.

The Committee adjourned.

FILIAL DUTY.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese youth, when charged with the theft of a piece of brass from the Taikeo Dockyard, pleaded that he had received a letter from his father, who was ill in the country, asking for money. As he was out of funds at the moment he was obliged to steal.

Inspector Angus stated that what defendant said was true. He had a letter purporting to have come from his father. He was a boiler-maker in the Dock.

Mr. Lindell: The bare fact that you want to send money back to the country does not justify stealing. Three weeks.

QUICK WORK.

A Chinese stole an electric fan and a pair of spectacles from the residence of Mr. Sunderam in Wanchai Road on the morning of September 17th. In the evening a constable met the man at Yau-mai and arrested him.

Yesterday the defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Victoria Theatre management are screening to-night the seventh and eighth episodes of "The Lightning Raider," starring Pearl White. The programme should prove highly entertaining, as it comprises a farcical picture entitled "Look Out Below," in which Harold Lloyd, the screen comedian, is probably seen at his best. There is a good cartoon, "The Two Extremes," and an up-to-date budget of the world's news. The programme will be repeated to-morrow.

WHY THE CHINESE DELEGATES FAILED AT PARIS. THE LEAGUE UNABLE TO SAVE CHINA.

Mr. Geo. C. Hsu, formerly Vice-Minister of Justice in the Tang Shao-yi Cabinet, lectured in the Lecture Hall of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Shanghai, on September 18th, before a large gathering on "China's Diplomatic Failure and Its Causes." Mr. Hsu reached Paris on June 20th; he had no official commission to perform. His object was to study the influences that were brought to bear upon China's case and to render some assistance in an advisory capacity to the Chinese delegation.

Mr. Hsu felt extreme surprise and disappointment over the position in which he found the Chinese delegation. There was no unanimous decision reached regarding the signing of the Treaty after witnessing the three stages through which the Shantung issue had passed. First, there was the dismal embarrassment of Japan which, before the outbreak of the Flame issue, drove the Japanese delegates to seek a separate understanding with the Chinese delegates, and to offer the guarantee of the restoration of Tsingtau, which offer was rejected. Second, there was the suggestion that China should sign the Treaty and then issue a subsequent declaration with regard to the reservation of the Shantung issue for future settlement. Lastly, there was the hint from the Peace Conference that such a declaration would be useless.

THE TELEGRAM FROM CANTON.

On the morning of June 25th Mr. Hsu, accompanied by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, a writer of renown, and two delegates from Shantung went to see Mr. Lu Tseng-shiang, who happened to be sick. It was in his sick-room that all the delegates made up their minds that, in spite of Peking's instructions to the contrary, they would not sign. They were also in receipt of a cablegram from the Canton Military Government which read: "Refuse signing without reservations." The decision was not reached until Lu saw the imminent possibility of resumption of internal war in China if Canton's warning, which was backed by Chinese public opinion, was unheeded.

The Chinese delegates were deplorably outwitted by their Japanese opponents in the matter of propaganda. It was also true they were short of funds for this purpose. On all sides the various conditions which should have earned for China universal sympathy, and unequivocal support were inadequately known. The delegates had placed so much confidence in the triumph of President Wilson's 14 Points that they found themselves in "a fool's paradise" when the chief executive of the United States was compelled to make concessions against his own principles in order to save the League of Nations. In England and America, where Mr. Hsu resided subsequently, he observed that similar ignorance prevailed.

Mr. Hsu expressed the opinion that the League of Nations would not save China as long as the Chinese Government was run by a handful of traitorous officials backed by the militarists.

INTERNAL REFORM NEEDED.

He regretted that Mr. Lu Tseng-shiang had taken no pains, in spite of his reputation as a diplomatic star, to lay China's case in its important bearings before Mr. Lloyd George, whom he interviewed but once. This Mr. Hsu considered, was a serious omission. He recommended internal reform in order that diplomatic victory might become possible and enduring, and incidentally prevent the advent of the "Yellow Peril" in its new meaning. —S.C. Daily News.

CHINA AND THE NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF. NOT TO APPLY TO NON-TREATY POWERS.

The Superintendent of the Shanghai Customs has received a circular order from the Government, to the following effect:—

In view of the fact that the fixation of our Customs tariff by means of treaty with other Powers is a procedure both prejudicial to our national right and detrimental to our revenue receipts, as well as having a most pernicious effect upon our economic and financial systems, you are hereby instructed to take note that with the exception of those cases in which we are bound to respect the treaty-fixed tariff, you are not to apply the tariff newly revised at Shanghai by agreement with other Powers when dealing with the imports in future from all non-treaty countries or from countries with which this country has broken off and cancelled all treaties; that is, you must understand that our country has full right and freedom to fix and impose a national tariff or duty on imports from these countries without let or hindrance. The Government has already appointed a deputy to proceed to Shanghai to consult with you in respect of the national tariff that may be fixed. You are to confer with him on this matter with a view to carrying out this decision as speedily as possible. This is very important, constituting as it does our first step towards the restoration of our full right to fix and impose a national tariff of customs duty ultimately.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, September 10th.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

It looks as if the Anfu Club is making a dead set against the acting Premier. For some time now there have been rumours of his resignation or his impending resignation, but it would appear as if these were put into circulation in order to make him "lose face." He has no intention of resigning, so I am assured. That is true at the moment of writing, but to-morrow it may not be quite so accurate. There are many rumours as to what is going to happen in this connection. One is that Marshal Tuan Chijui will emerge from his comparative retirement and take over the seals of office which he laid down last autumn. Whether he is going to support the Anfu programme in its entirety or stand for a compromise is difficult to say. His assumption of the Premiership would not satisfy the Southern Constitutionalists but it would inspire the Militarists, northern and southern, with a certain amount of confidence which may make possible the projected settlement which, it is hoped, will be arranged between the Tientsins of the North and the South. Undoubtedly the coming peace which is foreshadowed at this moment is one between the Tientsins of both sides. The Constitutionalists are not in the running meantime; they are completely out of the race. Most significant of all is the fact that the Peking notes of the two Government Banks are dropping. To-day they have reached the fifty mark. This does not tend to inspire confidence in any settlement that will be lasting.

Rumour suggests that Tuan Chijui is about to emerge from his cave of Adullam and assume the Premiership, but whether that is intended as a threat or represents his real intentions it is impossible to say. Nevertheless, he must be considered as a factor in any scheme of re-arrangement which may be carried out, with or without the approval of the Anfu Club.

THE NORTHERN DELEGATE.

While it is true that the Northern delegate, Mr. Wang I-tang, has not commended himself to the South, there is no doubt of his intention to proceed to Shanghai and endeavour to arrive at some settlement with the South. Evidently he believes that it is better to try than not to attempt the task. A candid Chinese friend whispered to me to-day that the negotiations failed previously because the militarists and the civilians wanted so much to be squared that the total amount of their demands was 500 million dollars while the prospective advance was only 210 millions. Consequently, they found they were in an impossible position, and the eight demands were presented by the South soon afterwards, thus bringing the Conference to an end.

THROUGH IRREGULAR CHANNELS. Rumour is still busy with regard to the forty-million yen loan. The offer is unknown so far as the Waichow is concerned, and one is forced to the conviction that that is another transaction being negotiated through irregular channels, which makes it all the more suspect, ANTI-OPIMUM PROPAGANDA.

This afternoon Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, was the guest of the International Anti-Opium Association at the Hotel de Peking. Bishop Norris presided, and in a pleasant speech handed his Excellency a dossier containing comprehensive information on the subject of the illicit traffic in morphine. Admiral Tai Ting-kan followed with a few entertaining remarks which were not without point. Dr. Reinsch, in reply, declared that he would forward the objects for which the Association stood.

AEROPLANES AND SUBMARINES.

The Chinese Press reports that the Ministry of War has entered into negotiations with a certain firm for the purchase of 100 aeroplanes from England at a cost of two million pounds, and 100 submarines, from Italy at a cost of three million pounds. The reports, however, are not confirmed. I understand that two Italian engineers have been interviewing the Ministry of Navy, but beyond that there is nothing to give any colour to the rumours. Aeroplanes, even if purchased by the Ministry of War, might be condemned; they can be used for commercial purposes. The trouble is that any such purchase at this time is open to suspicion that the Ministry is more concerned with considerations of utility. As to submarines, such a deal can only be justified with difficulty. If the Ministry of Navy or the Ministry of War ever contemplated hostilities against Japan, which they do not, the acquisition of submarines might have a decided value, but most people are convinced that negotiations to this end represent a desire for the present office-holders to make hay while the sun shines. Wholesome publicity may frustrate the scheme. It is absurd that a Government which cannot meet current expenses should fritter money, yet to be borrowed, in purchases which are absolutely unnecessary.

KEEN CRITICISM. If it does not yet amount to active opposition, it is being heard in enlightened Government circles, which have hitherto been anti-Japanese. (Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 180. Lieut. W. Lyle, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, from September 30th, 1919.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN R. HALL.

D.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES. Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction under R.E. instructors at Belcher's at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, September 24th. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficient" (1/-) rating.

Officer on duty: Lieut. W. Brown. Those who wish to attend classes for higher ratings should send in their names to the C.Q.M.S., Engineer Co., H.K.D.C. Headquarters.

PAY. Pay and travelling expenses for August will be issued at Engineer Company's Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters, between 3.15 and 3.45 p.m. on Tuesday 23rd and Wednesday 24th September.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE. N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire their Musketry Course at King's Park Range in the early morning, as was done last year, instead of in the afternoon are requested to send their names to the Adjutant.

"A" COMPANY. Sunday, September 21st:— 8.30 a.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practice, 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, September 23rd:— 5.00 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons (N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these Practices) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, September 26th:— 5.00 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons (N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these Practices) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 13, 16, 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MOUNTED SECTION. Tuesday, September 23rd:— 5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, September 26th:— 5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 13, 16, 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, September 23rd:— 5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. (N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these Practices) Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, September 26th:— 5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. (N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these Practices) Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 13, 16, 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"D" COMPANY. N.C.O.s and men will return their arms and ammunition to Store but those who wish to retain their arms for practice may do so with the permission of their unit Commander.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BROWN. M.C.L. BAZAAR.

The Cadet Corps will be required to furnish a guard of honour to H.E. the Governor, and will be also detailed to other duties in connection with the Bazaar.

ANNUAL SWIMMING SPORTS. On account of the V.R.C. Sports the Cadet Sports will be postponed to October 11th. The O.C. would welcome donations to the Prize-Fund.

PARADE—DARTING. Launch will leave Bluff Pier on Wednesday, September 24th, at 5 p.m., and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, September 10th, 1919.

As to the effect of the proposed Consortium. They regard it as constituting a monopoly and, as such, detrimental to the interests of the country. They contend that the Government ought to be in a position to select the most favourable terms offered in respect of any advance. In support of this they cite past experience with the Quadruple Banks when the Government, notwithstanding that it has a Customs surplus or a Salt surplus in the banks, is yet compelled to borrow when it needs funds for any urgent call.

THE CHANGCHUN AFFAIR. A settlement has been reached in the Changchun affair, and, as usual, it is China that has given way. On this occasion it is conceded that, with the exception of the first demand, all the others are reasonable. Chinese plead that the entry of a Japanese armed contingent into a Chinese barracks constituted a provocation. This the Japanese decline to admit, and consequently the Chinese have undertaken that the presidential mandate dismissing the Chinese officers for their misdeeds, shall be forwarded to Tokyo as an apology to the Japanese Government. Chinese admit, to having opened fire on the Japanese contingent, and the demands relating to compensation and stationing of troops are, in the circumstances, considered reasonable.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS TRIA. Dr. Reinsch attended a reception in his honour at the International Press Club and gave an interesting address on the functions of the Press.

THE SLANDER ACTION.

WHO OF THE PEACE
CELEBRATIONS.
JUDGMENT RESERVED.

At the Summary Court, Hongkong, yesterday, the hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. A. d' A. Sousa, clerk in the employment of Messrs. Hastings and Hodge, claimed \$1,000 from Chan Pak Kwong, compradore of the firm, as damages for alleged slander.

The defendant was alleged to have made a statement to Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, a partner in the firm, implying that the plaintiff had taken a secret commission from one Ah Kau in respect of a transaction over some flag for the Peace Celebrations.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. A. Davidson for the defendant.

On the first day, Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, a partner in the firm, said he did not believe that Sousa had taken any secret commission in respect of the transaction, but if he had he would not have kept Sousa in his office for three months. When the compradore came and told him that Ah Kau had refused to give him any commission because he had been told by someone in the office to alter his bill to a figure different from that which had been paid, he naturally thought the same one referred to was Sousa. He did not treat the matter seriously in fact, he told Sousa to go and punch Ah Kau's head. He had nothing whatever against Sousa, and had tried to settle the matter out of court by going to see Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, the plaintiff's uncle. Anyway, the story did not in the slightest degree injure the plaintiff in his (witness's) eyes. There had been a previous difference of opinion between the parties.

Mr. A. d' A. Sousa, the plaintiff, swore that he had made "not a cash" out of the transaction. About three weeks after the Peace Celebrations, Mr. Hodge called him up and said he had been told by someone in the office that he had taken a secret commission from Ah Kau. Mr. Hodge added: "This is a criminal offence; unless you prove otherwise you will have to leave." Since that time he had not been given any work to do in the office, though previously he had his hands full enough. He was aware that Mr. Hodge objected to these proceedings, but he felt he had to clear his character.

During the proceedings the plaintiff was charged in a vital point. The words which the defendant was first alleged to have uttered were: "Sousa received some secret commission from Ah Kau; that is why Ah Kau refused to give me the usual one per cent. commission." After Mr. Hodge had given evidence, Mr. Lo asked for and obtained leave to amend his claim by substituting the following words which the defendant was now stated to have uttered to Mr. Hodge: "Ah Kau told me in the compradore's office that it was difficult for him to pay the one per cent. commission due to the compradore because he had been told by someone in the office to alter the bill differently to the bill presented for payment, and that therefore he would lose if he had to pay this one per cent."

Young Ngai Hing, broker, said he knew both parties. One day early in August he was in the compradore's office of Messrs. Hastings and Hodge when he saw Ah Kau come in for payment. The compradore asked for his commission. Ah Kau replied that he could not give the compradore any commission as someone in the office had instructed him to make out the bill "so-so," not according to his original bill. If he gave the compradore commission, he would lose on the transaction. Witness did not know whether Ah Kau was paid or not.

Cross-examined, witness said he was a perfectly disinterested witness, and took no interest on behalf of one side or the other. He remembered, however, going with the compradore to see Ah Kau in regard to the case. All the parties were his good friends, and he wished the matter could have been settled out of court. As to the incidents in the office on the morning of August 2nd, he could speak to the conversation between Ah Kau and the compradore and nothing else. He had not noticed anything else.

Cheng Lok Yue, a clerk employed by Messrs. Hastings and Hodge, said that, on the morning of August 2nd, he took Ah Kau to the compradore to receive his money. The compradore asked Ah Kau why he would not give him any commission, and Ah Kau, after explaining that the bill,

item by item, had been cut down, said that if he had to give commission again he would lose on the transaction. As the amount was small, the compradore, waiving the commission, gave him a cheque. Explaining how he had paid his commission before, witness said that Ah Kau told the compradore his original bill was not for the same amount, and he had been instructed by someone in the office to make it out for a different amount. The compradore did not ask Ah Kau to explain what he meant. Witness did not hear Ah Kau telling the compradore that he had already arranged with the plaintiff that there was not to be commission for anyone in respect of this transaction.

Mr. Davidson said there was one point of law that he must take in view of the possibilities, namely, that the innuendo alleged was too wide. In the amended statement the innuendo was "the plaintiff secretly and in fraud of the said firm received some commission or allowance from Ah Kau." So far, said Mr. Davidson, this was an explanation of the words which the defendant was supposed to have uttered, but the innuendo in the latter part of the clause "and that plaintiff was dishonest and not worthy of trust" was too wide. The words referred to one instance and not to a habitual offence, and the innuendo was surely too wide that by accepting a secret commission in one instance a man was to be considered dishonest and not worthy of trust. There was a case cited in "Odgers" which was very similar. A man was robbed in a public house, and the judge said that the innuendo was too wide that, because he was robbed in the public-house, that public-house was the resort of thieves and felons. That ruling (Broom v. Gosden) was given in the face of the evidence of several men that they had stopped their custom from the public-house in question because they were afraid of being robbed. In the present case, Mr. Davidson emphasized, Mr. Hodge had plainly stated that he did not believe the plaintiff had taken the commission. The furthest he went was to say that if Sousa had taken the commission he would have sent Sousa away. Mr. Davidson contended that the plaintiff's case must fail on the legal ground that the innuendo was too wide.

Dealing with the facts, Mr. Davidson said that plaintiff had to prove that the defendant had uttered these words maliciously. If there was any doubt on this point the defendant was entitled to the verdict. He would admit that if His Lordship was satisfied that the defendant invented the story it would be proof of malice, but the evidence was too inadequate to support that theory. There was a dispute as to what actually occurred in the compradore's office on the morning of August 2nd, and the Court would have to decide between the evidence of Ah Kau, on the one side, and the defendant and his two witnesses on the other side. There was no doubt whatever that Ah Kau was trying to avoid payment of his commission. The defence said that whether Ah Kau's statement was true or not, it was an excuse to get out of paying a sum which he knew he had to pay. The probability was that Ah Kau had made up his story rather than that the defendant had done so, because the latter must have known how easy it would be to prove the truth of any story told by him. The probabilities were certainly with the defendant, and so was the weight of evidence. One explanation was that Ah Kau objected to pay commission because his prices were cut down, and the compradore understood him to say that there was a "squeeze" going on which it was his (the compradore's) duty to report to Mr. Hodge. The defence may not have proved that the words were used by Ah Kau, but the plaintiff had totally failed to prove that the words were not uttered by Ah Kau.

Most of the evidence by which the plaintiff had sought to prove malice was childish. After dealing with the three instances of difference of opinion between the plaintiff and the defendant, as sworn to by the plaintiff, and pointing out how trivial these matters were, Mr. Davidson said that from that point onward the plaintiff's case was not very honest. The suggestion had been made that the defendant refused to advance more money to the plaintiff on account of his salary after this action was commenced. The compradore had stated that he put up a notice saying that he could not make any further advances to the firm's employees, and, with one exception, this rule was adhered to, so that to bring that matter up in support of a plea of malice by the defendant against the plaintiff was distinctly unfair. There was also an attempt to show that Mr. Hodge was biased against the plaintiff; that, since the action was commenced Mr.

DARING ROBBERY IN THE CITY.

NOORDIN'S STORE ENTERED BY THIEVES.
"BOOTY WORTH \$9,373 TAKEN."

A daring burglary is reported to have taken place between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., on September 17th, and 8.30 a.m., on September 18th, at Noordin's tailoring shop in Beaconsfield Arcade, Queen's Road, North, an Indian, left the store in the charge of an assistant and sailed for India two weeks ago. On Thursday morning, at 8.30, when the assistant opened the store he was surprised to find papers scattered about the floor, and the cloth shelves disturbed. An examination of the premises showed that the lock of the back door had been broken. A thief had evidently effected his entrance by this means. The booty stolen consisted of bank notes of various values. The cash box was smashed, and from it 32 tacks of gold leaf, valued at \$875; 100 pieces of (\$75) (\$75); nine pieces of (\$20) (\$20); 30 sovereigns; \$137 in notes; 2 rupees; a gold ring; a gun metal watch; and 561 yards of silk—altogether valued at \$9,373.

The Police examined the premises but found no clue except a few finger-prints.

SELLING INDECENT PICTURES.

A Chinese, who was caught by the Police attempting to dispose of a quantity of indecent pictures, was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistrate's court, yesterday.

A constable stated that he noticed defendant opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Thursday afternoon, surrounded by a gaping crowd. He went up to the place to see what was the matter, and was told by the defendant to mind his business and not to come prying into other people's affairs. He was giving a secret demonstration of something which the public would appreciate. The constable insisted on seeing the pictures, and, being given a glance, he arrested the man.

Defendant stated that he purchased the pictures a few days ago for his own delectation. He went to the Supreme Court and sold some books. When he left the Court the constable came up to him and said: "You are selling books cheap; I would like to have a look at them." He replied that he was not selling books to the public in the streets. The constable then said: "You have some indecent pictures in your possession." Defendant replied: "Yes, I bought them a few days ago."

Mr. Smith: Three months' hard labour; the pictures to be destroyed.

Defendant: Can I have a fine?

Mr. Smith: No, you go to jail.

Hodge had given the plaintiff very little work to do, but it had to be remembered that the plaintiff brought the action against Mr. Hodge's advice and that it was on that account that Mr. Hodge had given plaintiff so little work to do. The fact of the matter was that the plaintiff was never injured at all; it made no difference whatever to him or to his reputation. The plaintiff was wrong-headed and vindictive, his vanity had been wounded, and he was determined "to get his own back." The action was a "fishing" action, and the defendant was entitled to the verdict.

Mr. Lo, replying to the point of law raised by Mr. Davidson, said that if the innuendo in one part of the claim was admitted as not being too wide the other part must necessarily follow. If the plaintiff had taken the commission it would mean that he had not only received it secretly and in fraud of the said firm, but also that he had acted dishonestly and was not worthy of trust or fit to be employed as a clerk of the firm. Mr. Hodge had said that the evidence to the plaintiff would have been if he had, in reality, taken this commission. In reply to Mr. Davidson's statement that the plaintiff's case had endeavoured to show that Mr. Hodge was biased, Mr. Lo confessed that he felt that Mr. Hodge had not been quite fair to the plaintiff, especially in view of his statement that he had nothing against the plaintiff. If Mr. Hodge wanted to stop the case from coming into Court he had only to go to the compradore and tell him to withdraw the statement he had made about the plaintiff and the matter would have ended.

As he said previously, the plaintiff had to prove three things:—that the defendant published the libel, that the words were defamatory, and that the defendant acted maliciously. As regards the first point, the defence had not contended that the defendant did not publish the words. On the second point, Mr. Davidson had admitted the innuendo up to a certain point, and the plaintiff's case was that the words contained the meaning set forth in the statement of claim. The words were definite in themselves or as an explanation of the innuendo. He (Mr. Lo) submitted that the defendant had acted maliciously. He was too much of a business man to have misunderstood Ah Kau's statement, whether there was a "squeeze" going on in the office or not. The defendant was angry with the plaintiff, and therefore he conspired with Ah Kau's conversation to suit his own ends. He submitted that the Court must find for the plaintiff.

Judgment was reserved.

CORRESPONDENCE.
CLUB DE RECREIO FOOTBALL TEAM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir, With reference to the article which appeared in your paper of this morning under "St. Joseph's College and League Football" from your sporting correspondent "Parnassian," I am directed to request you to give publicity to the following:

Club de Recreio has absolutely nothing to do with St. Joseph's or any other team. Its team is second string to no team, and the players composing it are not the players who played and won for St. Joseph's in last year's league.

The object of our entering a team is simply to encourage football amongst our boys, and one of the conditions of our joining the league this season is that no player who played for any other team last year should play for us if the Club for which he played should require his services again this year.

Thanking you for the insertion of this letter in your next issue, I remain, Yours faithfully,

D. SOUSA

(Sports Secretary, Club de Recreio, Kowloon, September 19th, 1919.)

COMPANY REPORT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

The report of the General Managers (Messrs. Douglas Lauprak & Co.) on the thirty-sixth year's working of the Company, ending 30th June, 1919, states:—

After paying all running expenses, docking charges, premia of insurance, bonus to officers of steamers, and making provision for the amount due to H.M. Government on the working of steamers under the Hongkong Liners Requisition Scheme, the amount of credit of profit and loss account is \$296,322.58, out of which an interim dividend of 6 per cent., amounting \$90,000, was paid in May last, and subject to the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate the balance of \$206,322.58, as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 6 per cent. (\$3 per share).....	\$30,000.00
To pay a bonus of 6 per cent. (\$3 per share).....	60,000.00
To write off from the value of the Company's steamers and properties.....	54,322.58
To place to credit of the reserve fund.....	25,000.00
To place to credit of underwriting account.....	40,000.00
	\$230,322.58

The s.s. *Hanyung* was released from Government Requisition on September 23rd, 1918, and s.s. *Huiching* on February 17th, 1919. Both steamers had to undergo an extensive overhaul after their strenuous work of the last 20 months.

The s.s. *Huiching* and *Haitan* came off Hongkong Government control early this year.

The chartered s.s. *Quinnell* is running satisfactorily.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale and Mr. A. O. Lang resigned, on leaving the Colony and Mr. William Adamson also resigned, their places being filled by Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar and Mr. W. E. Clarke, who comprise the Committee and now retire but offer themselves for re-election.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Mrs. Lewis, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong branch of the Ministering Children's League, has received the following letter from the Ministering Children's League, London:—

Dear Madam,—Your letter and the report of your work have just been sent on to me as, for the time being, I am acting as Hon. Secretary for the League as well as for the Home, our Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Nott Bower, having passed away a few months ago.

Your report is most interesting. I am sending a copy of it to the lady who is editing the September Magazine, as I feel sure she would like to insert part of it.

We are indeed most grateful to overseas branches for their most generous support.—Yours faithfully,

ISABELLE JOHNSON

P.S.—Telegram in response to our S.O.S. arrived. Hardly know how to thank your branch for such great liberality.

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PETIT POIS "Del Monte" Brand 35c. per tin.	ASPARAGUS "ROYAL TASTE" 30 spears in tin 60c. per tin.	CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES AUSTRALIAN 50c. per 1 lb. tin.
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SOFT HERRING ROES in large tins \$1. per tin.	KIPPERED HERRINGS Finest Scotch 70c. per 1 lb. tin.	ESCHALOTS LAZENBY'S in Brown Vinegar 70c. per pint bottle.
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CEREBOS SALT for table use 35c. per 1 lb. tin.	BAKER'S CHOCOLATE unsweetened for cooking 80c. per 1 lb. pkt.	WHITEBAIT NEW ZEALAND \$1 per 1 lb. tin.
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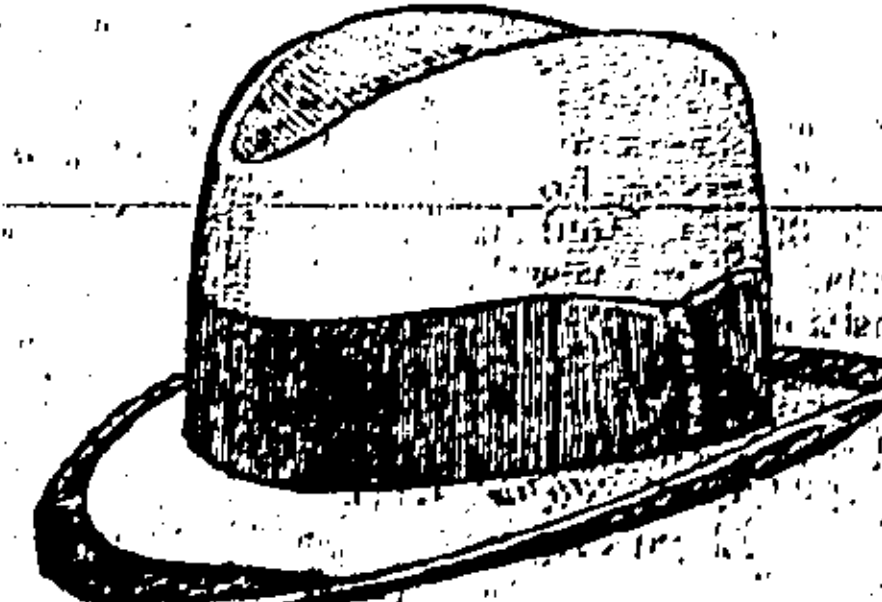
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
NOTICE.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

OWING to alterations to the Water Mains, IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Water Supply to the whole of Kowloon will be SHUT OFF from 12 o'clock (Midnight) on TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 23rd, until 4 A.M. the following morning.

W. CRATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department.
Hongkong, September 19th, 1919. [1272]

G. R.
NOTICE.

TAIPO ROAD.

OWING to alterations to the Water Mains, IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd, from 8 P.M. to 8 A.M. the following morning, the TAIPO ROAD will be CLOSED to all except pedestrian traffic at a Point South of the Old Boundary Line.

W. CRATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department.
Hongkong, September 19th, 1919. [1273]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from OCTOBER 1st, 1919, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.20 to equal Franc 1.00.

D. H. FARRANT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 20th, 1919. [1274]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from OCTOBER 1st, 1919, until further Notice, the Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.20 to equal Franc 1.00.

TH. KING,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 20th, 1919. [1275]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3333

FAVOURER with instructions from The Conserved, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), September 20th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm-Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Picture, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Tea Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, September 16th, 1919

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3333

FAVOURER with instructions from The Conserved, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, September 23rd, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Also
70 cases Laundry Bar Soap, 30 cases Crab Brand Soap, 140 cakes per box, 35 cases Rhos, Protector Nails, 50 Blankets, 10 cases Rose's Unscented Lime Juice, 5 cases Romy Martin Brandy, 10 cases Five Years' Old Red Port, 10 cases Turkey's Liqueur Whisky, 2 Rosan Chemical Toilet.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, September 19th, 1919. 248

S.S. "WAR PUFFIN."

THE Undernamed invite Tenders, in writing, for the purchase of this vessel which is ashore at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moolmein River—Amherst—Borneo. The vessel is in a favourable position for ship breaking operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office of, and full particulars and terms obtained from, GILMAN & CO., LTD.
Lloyd's Agents. [1282]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

HALF SPACE of STORE, may be used as Office at moderate rent. For terms etc. Apply—
Box 1971,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1271]

NOTICE.

MR. MAK TAI WA of Wireless Station, Eastern Parade Ground, Canton, would like to communicate with Major Cross and would be obliged if Major Cross would kindly write him at the above address.
Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1168]

WANTED.

By a British Import & Export Firm a COMPETENT STENO-TYPIST. A thorough knowledge of English essential. State experience and salary required to—
Box 1207,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1267]

G. R.

NOTICE.

PERMISSION given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government under section 10 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1918, On and after the 8th day of September, 1919.

(1) Persons who are in possession of such Passports as are hereinafter mentioned and produce the same as hereinafter mentioned are permitted by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to leave the Colony without a pass from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

(2) A British subject is permitted to leave the Colony without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport which has been issued or renewed within the last two years and provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

(3) A Subject of a Foreign Power is permitted to leave the Colony without a Police Pass provided that he has in his possession a valid passport granted by, or on behalf of, the Government of the Country of which he is a subject, and provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

(4) A person arriving in and leaving the Colony by the same steamer is permitted to leave the Colony, provided that he has such valid passport as aforesaid and provided that he produces such passport on demand for examination on board, both prior to the arrival of the steamer in the Colony and prior to its departure from the Colony.

2. Members of ships' crews are permitted to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Note.—1. All persons, who are either without a passport or without such a valid passport as above mentioned, must continue to comply with all the provisions of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1918.

2. To prevent delay in sailings, Shipping Companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports aforesaid in their possession.

On and after MONDAY SEPTEMBER 15th, 1919, the PASS OFFICE and the Office for the Registration of Persons under Ordinance No. 1918, will be located at the Central Police Station and not at the Post Office building.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
5th September, 1919. 40

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUNSHION.

11, MOULIN HILL ROAD.

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 34th day of September, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Office of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the subjoined extraordinary resolution will be proposed.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereto."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation at a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board, G. RAPP, Secretary.

1271

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 23rd to September 30th, 1919, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1252]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1919, until TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1162]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. K. 1.
Tel. 444: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS. TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.
910

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. First expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying, with greatest care every class of goods giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and securing their requirements being promptly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Wholesale, London.
Telegrams, Kevmer, London, Est. 18/4

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

No. 48, "STOWFORD, No. 7," Bonham Road, in excellent condition.

Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1253]

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PEAK. 4-Roomed House with Large Garden.

Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
[1255]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK. Apply to—
MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors.
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.
[1252]

INTIMATION



MOSCATINE

(REGISTERED)

THE ORIGINAL

INSECT

REPELLER

A few drops sprinkled on the hands, feet,

nape of neck or about the room give

absolute protection against

MOSQUITOES,

SANDBLIES

and other insects. Will not stain or injure the most delicate skin.

40c, 75c, \$2.00 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16

(12)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1919.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

CHINA'S abortive Peace Conference, held at Shanghai, cost her \$115,000. She can scarcely afford to throw away this sum for nothing, but, as far as can be seen, the only return that it has yielded is the memorandum by Mr. Chu Chu-chin, the Northern delegate, embodying a scheme for the political reorganization of the country. This document contains masses of valuable statistics and much useful advice, but as the statistics are, or should be, already on record in the Government's archives, while the advice is little more than has been given gratuitously by the foreign Press during the past few years, the scheme must be admitted to be dear at the lakh that it has cost.

Mr. Chu's scheme comprises all the recognized stock-in-trade of the political reformer—finances, disbandment of troops, civil reorganization, educational development, police administration, self-government, currency reform, and a national highway system all receive notice in his memorandum, but on none of them does he say much that is new, though his dictum that the Treaty clauses prohibiting monopolies "do not preclude the Government itself from organizing monopolies" will certainly excite some surprise. We do not propose to examine all the above separate headings in detail; with China in her present race towards bankruptcy the question of her financial salvation embraces all others. Mr. Chu recognizes this, for more than half of his memorandum is devoted to an examination

of financial conditions, and he sums up the position in the sentence: "As it is our object to live within our means, it is essential that we should regulate the expenditure according to the income."

This is a reversal of the procedure of European financiers, which consists in estimating the annual expenditure and then deciding how the corresponding amount of revenue shall be raised. This, however, implies an elastic revenue, but in China the limit of elasticity under present conditions has been reached and there is no hope of broadening the basis of taxation. We have, indeed, a vicious circle: there can be no prospect of an increase of revenue until the government of the land has been set in order, but largely increased revenue is needed for this purpose, even after the political quarrels between the North and South have been settled. The gravity of the financial position is sufficiently exposed in Mr. KUNG HSIN-TSANG's Budget for the 5th fiscal year of the Republic. His estimates of revenue certainly do not err on the side of pessimism, but the only way in which he can balance his account is by assuming an internal loan of \$800,000,000, and advances to the tune of \$38,710,687 from philanthropic banks.

Mr. Chu succinctly sums up the position as follows:—the annual revenue is \$370,000,000; of this sum \$250,000,000 must be earmarked for loan services and necessary administrative expenses; the only way, therefore, in which to balance the annual account is by reducing the army to such an extent that it will cost no more than \$120,000,000 per annum. This certainly is sounder than Mr. KUNG's loan policy, which would solve the difficulty only for the current year, and would call year after year for recurrent loans which, owing to the constantly increasing interest and amortization charges, would inevitably grow in geometrical progression. This is the highway to national bankruptcy. Fortunately, no one is likely seriously to contest the necessity of reducing China's army, at the earliest possible moment, from its present inflated state to a reasonable number.

This introduces another phase of the question. The whole army will have to receive heavy arrears of pay, while it will be of the first importance to ensure that the disbanded troops are provided with a livelihood so that they will not go to swell the multitude of brigands. Space does not permit a detailed examination of this problem. Mr. Chu calculates that this end could be attained at a maximum total cost of \$215,500,000, and we take his figures as correct, though they are probably an under-estimate. If \$235,000,000 is to be borrowed, as Mr. KUNG assumes (it is to be noted that his Budget was to be effective only after the Peace Conference had successfully concluded its labours), it will have to be employed in reducing the army, but we fear that we cannot follow Mr. KUNG in his hope of raising the bulk of the amount by an internal loan. As security for this loan he proposes the Land Tax, and we trust that when, after the conclusion of peace between the North and South, the inevitable foreign loan is concluded the same security will be insisted on. We are confident that under foreign supervision this staple of revenue would show the same result as the Salt Tax has shown. Sir ROBERT HART estimated that, at the moderate rate of 200 cash a mou (or, say, \$1 per acre), the Land Tax would yield \$600,000,000 per annum. This may be too optimistic a figure, but there is no question that the total amount extracted from the taxpayers is at present vastly in excess of that received by the Government. In the case of one province (Honan) Mr. Morse calculated that the people paid Tls. 28,000,000, though the official report stated the return to be Tls. 8,000,000 only; while of Szechuen Mr. PARKER says: "I spent a year in that province, and found that customary ratings, allowances, etc., practically made the land-tax in some districts ten times its nominal charge."

The struggle between the Provinces and the Central Government can be set at rest only by a financial system under which the former are guaranteed a settled income for local administrative purposes, while at the same time the Central Government receives a reliable income of its own so that it shall no longer be under the necessity of constantly imposing new burdens on the Provinces. We are convinced that the condition precedent to permanent harmony between Peking and the Provinces is a just apportionment of revenue between the two, and also that this end would be most simply achieved by reorganizing the collection of the Land Tax and placing it on an honest basis.

An organ recital will be given at St. John's Cathedral on Tuesday evening.

One case (one death) of gastro-enteritis was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

It is reported that Count Terauchi, former Premier of Japan, is critically ill at his villa in Oiso, and is rapidly failing.

Professor K. H. Digby, of Hongkong University, and Mrs. Digby returned to the Colony yesterday on the s.s. *Kaga Maru*.

The inhabitants of Kowloon are warned that the water-supply will be shut off from midnight on Tuesday until 4 o'clock the following morning.

Tai-po Road will be closed to all except pedestrian traffic at a point south of the old boundary line from 8 p.m. on Tuesday until 8 a.m. on Wednesday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 6th, amounted to 61,033 tons and the sales to 71,846 tons.

Dr. Fletcher Moorshead and Dr. Ingle of the Baptist Medical Missionary Committee, London, are visiting Peking, in connexion with the work of the Medical Union.

Latest advice from Seoul put the total casualties of the recent bomb outrage at 32. The situation is now quiet. It is reported that at the request of the authorities the government has decided to despatch 1,500 policemen as reinforcements to Seoul for the maintenance of peace and order there.

Mr. Matsuoka, who has arrived at New York from Paris, predicts the withdrawal of Japan from Shantung at the earliest possible moment. He said he would not be surprised to hear that Japan had opened negotiations with China within a few months or even a few weeks for the settlement of the Chinese question in a way satisfactory to all concerned.

The last report of the Yokohama Specie Bank states that since the Armistice Japanese trade with such newly cultivated fields as India, the South Seas, South Africa, and South America has decreased very considerably, and that, unless steps are taken to improve the quality of goods and sales methods exports from Japan cannot be maintained.

CANTON NEWS.

September 18th.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

Lam Ching-huen has been elected Permanent Speaker of the Provincial Assembly by 90 votes, and Tam Ping-wah and Tsang Shuk-ki have been elected Vice-Speakers by 86 and 80 votes respectively. The members have again passed a resolution to extend the session for another seven days as there are questions unsettled.

MILITARY MUTINY.

With reference to the report of the military troubles in the Ching-Yuen district, it is reported that several regular battalions in the district have mutinied against the Kwangsi troops in adjacent places. The mutineers first joined the bandits in Yeungkong and Yeungchun and then looted many of the villages and markets. The bandits are growing very rapidly and creating great disturbances in these districts. They have obtained supplies from a certain revolutionary leader and have defeated the troops who were sent to suppress them.

CONFISCATED OPIUM BURNED.

By order of the Commissioner of Customs, a large quantity of raw and prepared opium taken from smugglers was burnt in the Customs House compound. Its destruction was supervised by the Commissioner himself and witnessed by the delegates sent at his invitation by the Civil Governor. The value of the opium destroyed is said to have been not less than \$300,000.

KWANGSI ARSENAL.

Most of the equipment of the Canton Arsenal has been removed to Kwangsi for the establishment of another arsenal at Nanning. Machai, the Superintendent of the Canton Arsenal, has been appointed to take charge of the establishment, and representatives have been sent to America to purchase more machinery and other things required for the project.

LLOYD GEORGE ONE OF CARNEGIE'S HEIRS.

The will of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie, disposing of his estate, which is estimated at \$20,000,000, provides for many charitable bequests, including annuities of \$10,000 to Mr. Lloyd George and \$5,000 for the widow of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Carnegie's lawyer says the deceased gave away \$250,000,000 during his life.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WORLD'S FUTURE.

SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.
London, September 17th.
Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Brotherhood Congress, in the City Temple, paid a tribute to General Botha's character and beneficial influence at the Peace Conference, and also to his successor, General Smuts, to whom the country owed more than it realised.

He said it was useless talking about the old world as if nothing had happened to it. Pre-war autocracies like the Hohenzollerns, Romanoffs, and Hapsburgs, which had governed two-thirds of Europe, had gone for ever, and the world was richer and stronger through their disappearance.

He dwelt on the unprecedented fundamental changes in the history of the world since the outbreak of war, but said that many more changes were necessary to complete the picture. The films must go and great armaments ought to disappear.

The long-drawn, wretched Irish misunderstanding must pass away. Waste in every form must disappear and Britain, freed from insobriety, penury, and squalor, must become a free land. (Cheers.)

Rather than accept the position of leading counsel for the old order of things which some had ascribed to him, he would "throw up his brief to-morrow. Those changes could only be effected by steady, patient work and co-operation."

He declared that if one-third of the great qualities brought out by the war were consecrated to peace for five years, the people would not know this world.

He appealed to the people not to quarrel before the smaller obstacles, but to overcome a gigantic one. The present difficulties were great, but they are only secondary to the difficulties overcome during the war.

He emphasised the necessity of displaying a spirit of fair-play. The League of Nations was an organised attempt to substitute fair-play for force.

The world had not yet settled down. Half of Europe and nearly half of Asia, you heard the tramp of armed men marching to the slaughter of their fellow-men. The world's frenzy of anger and od had not yet exhausted itself.

He feared that this welter of warring peoples would continue unless a strong, d like that of the liberated power of nations of the world insisted on peace in ocean to ocean.

He exercise of fair-play also demanded that Capital should see what was a price which would enable the workers to bring up his family as worthy ones. Combinations of workers should use their power unfairly.

We wanted to reclaim the wilderness of the world, to clear out the lewd and redress the wrongs. That due to the immortal dead, who had for the redemption of the world.

WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

PREMIER COUNCIL'S DECISION REGARDING RUSSIA.
Paris, September 17th.
Apparently, there is some misunderstanding as to what happened at a sitting of the Supreme Council regarding Russia. A statement telegraphed on September 16th, given out by the British Delegation, the American and French Delegations, expressed complete ignorance of any plan, in connection with the evacuation of Russia. The London newspapers expressed and await explanations.

Paris telegram of September 15th. The Supreme Council has considered the Russian question and agreed to the policy of evacuation. It has declared against Russian adventures, by which the Russian people must settle in future, provided they respect their own rights.

GENERAL KOLCHAK'S SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE.
Peking, September 16th.
The new offensive ordered by Admiral Gromyko practically the whole front of the transference of many Bolshevik troops to General Denikin's front, with great success. Eight regiments have been destroyed, prisoners and much booty have been taken.

THE FIUME RAID.

INSURGENTS PREPARING FOR A LONG BLOCKADE.

Rome, September 17th.
The *Idunessionale* says that d'Annunzio's Army consists of 10,000 regulars and four battalions of Fiume volunteers, who occupied a fortified line of strategic positions round Fiume.

The raid was hastened on in consequence of the British carrying out their instructions to dissolve the National Council of Fiume and disarm the volunteers.

The Council has seized stocks of foodstuffs, in view of rationing the population even for a long blockade.

General Badoglio has arrived at Fiume. The British Mission has left Fiume.

DEPARTURE OF ALLIED CONTINGENTS.
London, September 17th.

All news regarding Fiume is coming from Rome and is apparently censored. The British Mission has left Fiume, also the British and American contingents, while the French troops are mustering at the base.

ITALIANS MINIMISING THE MOVEMENT.

It is not clear whether the insurgents are still in control. The Italian Government continues issuing statements tending to minimise the extent of the insurgent movement, which, it says, many are now abandoning.

INSURGENTS TO BE STARVED OUT.
London, September 17th.

It is believed in official quarters in London that the Italian authorities intend to blockade Fiume and starve out the insurgents. This would explain the departure of the Allied contingents.

THE BULGARIAN TREATY.

ADOPTED BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Paris, September 17th.
The Supreme Council has adopted the Bulgarian draft Treaty, which will be handed to the Bulgarian delegates at the Quai d'Orsay on the morning of September 19th.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN TEXAS.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$2,000,000.

New York, September 17th.
A telegram from Corpus Christi, a city of 5,000 inhabitants in Texas, states that there were over 120 fatalities, and damage estimated at \$2,000,000, owing to great storms and floods which have occurred there.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

LEASES RUMANIAN PETROLEUM DISTRICT.

London, September 17th.
The *Daily Mail* correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is responsible for the announcement that the Rumanian Government has leased the great State petroleum district to the Standard Oil Company.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

MR. BALFOUR TO BE NOMINATED CHANCELLOR.

London, September 17th.
It is understood that Mr. A. J. Balfour will be nominated Chancellor of Cambridge University in succession to the late Lord Rayleigh.

FALLS IN EXCHANGES.

POUND STERLING WORTH 17s. 1d. IN NEW YORK.

London, September 17th.
There were further heavy falls in exchanges yesterday. The franc is worth 7d. and the mark less than 8d., while the pound sterling is worth 17s. 1d. in New York.

GERMANY.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF BIRKENHEAD SUPPLANTED.

Berlin, September 17th.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the new Government of Birkenhead has been supplanted by the former régime.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 16th.
Silver is quoted at 61½d. spot and 60½d. forward. The market is firm. There are buyers, but supplies are short.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND M. LENIN.

Paris, September 17th.

The American delegates refuse interviews regarding the statements made by the American journalist, Mr. Bullitt, before the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee, telling of private conversations he had with Mr. Lloyd George in Paris, after he had returned from Moscow.

Mr. Bullitt alleged that the Premier was then prepared to consider a peace offer from M. Lenin.

The American delegates deprecate the importance being attached to the quotations and misquotations of private conversations of plenipotentiaries in Paris when the Peace Treaty was in a liquid state.

Mr. Lloyd George characterises Mr. Bullitt's statements as grotesquely inaccurate.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

FRONTIER BETWEEN SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

Paris, September 17th.

Le Temps says that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau have agreed that the British troops, on October 1st, shall evacuate all the territories north of the provisional frontier between Syria and Palestine. The Peace Conference will adjust the frontier later.

Apparently, the Mosul District is not comprised in the region where Great Britain will cease to exercise responsibility.

IMPORTANT EXCEPTIONS.

The departure of the British troops will not entail French occupation in Damascus, Hama, Homs, and Aleppo, which are in the zone considered as a possible Arab State or a Confederation of States in the 1916 Agreement. Nevertheless, Arab power here must henceforth depend on French counsel.

The support of the French will relieve the British in Cilicia.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH TROOPS TO REPLACE BRITISH.

Paris, September 16th.

A Havas message says:—Temporary arrangements regarding Syria have been agreed upon by France and Great Britain, providing for the replacement of British troops by French, and for Great Britain supporting French desires for the mandate over Syria.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Paris, September 16th.

A Havas message says:—M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George have reached a temporary agreement regarding the disposition of French and British troops in Turkey.

Britain will withdraw her troops to Lower Syria and Palestine, leaving the French in Syria.

The French will negotiate with Emir Feisal concerning the exact boundaries they will occupy.

THE PEACE TREATY.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Paris, September 16th.

A Havas message says:—Some French critics hold that the French Chamber is prolonging the debate on the ratification of the Peace Treaty because the Government wishes to know what the United States will do with the Treaty.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

DOCKERS ACCEPT EMPLOYERS' OFFER.

Marseilles, September 16th.

A Havas message says:—The dockers' strike has ceased, the dockers having accepted the employers' offer of 16 francs for an eight-hour day.

THE BALTIC STATES.

ALLIED ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

Paris, September 16th.

A Havas message says:—Marshal Foch was present at both the sessions of the Council of Five, and was instructed to send a Note to Germany announcing that the Allies will hold Germany responsible for the occupation of Lithuania. The Note will be in the nature of an ultimatum. German troops are to be withdrawn immediately.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATION TO CHINA.

Peking, September 18th.
The Banking Group are showing a changed attitude regarding financial accommodation to China. Appreciation of China's need for immediate assistance is manifested by the representations which are being made to the respective home countries in order to obtain authorisation to make immediate advances.

REFUSAL TO APOLOGISE TO THE JAPANESE CONSULATE.

Part of the proposed Changchun settlement involves an apology to the Japanese Consulate which Chang Tso-lin declines to make.

JAPAN, CHINA AND MONGOLIA.

The Chinese are greatly exercised over a loan of one hundred million yen, secured on the copper and iron mines of Sinkiang, which, it is feared, will involve railway construction by the Japanese, shutting off China from Mongolia.

CHINA AND THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN POWERS.

Owing to internal troubles in Germany and China the censorship continues in both countries. China is prepared to abolish the censorship when Germany does so.

The German and Austrian war-prisoners in China will be repatriated when the Allies approve of the general scheme.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.")

CHINA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Shanghai, September 17th.

The Financial Committee held a meeting and decided to reform the financial position as follows:—By repaying the sum borrowed from the salt tax, by reviving the military additional tax suspended for a long time, and by forcing the different Provinces to send the sum formerly agreed upon to the Central Government.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN CHINA.

An order will soon be issued cancelling all previous regulations in regard to the property of German merchants. It will be forbidden to use the word "enemy" in connection with the Germans.

NORTH THREATENS THE SOUTH.

The followers of Tuan Ki-sui have decided that if the South are still opposed to the appointment of Wong Yap-tong as chief delegate for the North, thus obstructing the peace negotiations, Northern soldiers will be sent to attack the South.

THE CHIEF NORTHERN DELEGATE.

Wong Yap-tong reached Nanking on September 16th. He will report to the Peking Government the day he starts for Shanghai.

ACTING PREMIER WANTS TO RESIGN.

Kung Sun-cham, the Acting Premier, wishes to tender his resignation on account of the attitude of the students.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPAN CANNOT JOIN THE CONSORTIUM.

Washington, September 17th.
Japan has replied to the recent enquiry by the United States regarding the proposed Chinese loan by the Consortium of international bankers that, owing to the peculiar state of Mongolia and Manchuria and the relation they occupy to Japan, Japan feels that she must be excluded from the arrangement.

MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL.

In the House of Commons, on August 4th, Sir A. Geddes, President of the Board of Trade in reply to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy said:—Officers and men of the Mercantile Marine are eligible to receive the Mercantile Marine War Medal in special recognition of the peculiarly valuable services they rendered during the war. The grant of this medal will be strictly confined to merchant officers and seamen, and will not be extended to any other class of persons. This decision is based on a desire specially to honour the British Mercantile Marine by the grant to them of a medal officially accorded precedence over the Victory Medal. (Cheers.) They will, of course, receive the British War Medal.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

FAREWELL PARADE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S THANKS.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government bade farewell on behalf of the Government to the Police Reserve, yesterday afternoon, at the Central Police Station. The Force, under the command of Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D.S.P. (R), was drawn up in close formation under the various Company Commanders.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government arrived shortly after 5.30 p.m., attended by Lieut. McConnell, A.D.C. He was received by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. J. W. Franks, Dr. G. P. Jordan (Surgeon Superintendent), Dr. Lindsay Woods (Assistant Surgeon Superintendent), and Mr. C. G. Ferdy, A.S.P.

Addressing the parade His Excellency said:—Members of the Hongkong Police Reserve, it had been my intention, when asking for this parade to-day, to use the occasion for presenting to every member a certificate headed "The Great War, 1914-1918," setting forth the objects for which the Police Reserve was formed, the period during which the particular recipient of this certificate had served, and a short statement of his service. Each certificate will be signed by me, by the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and, I hope, on his return to the Colony by Mr. Jenkin, who organized and for so long a period commanded the Police Reserve. The reason why the certificates are not being given to you to-day is that we felt it would be more convenient to let Mr. Jenkin sign them before they are presented. They will, therefore, eventually be distributed in quite an informal way, and you must regard this occasion as equivalent to the formal presentation. I need not say again at any length how grateful the Government of the Colony is to the members of the Police Reserve for all they have done during the years they have been enrolled. We really could not have got on without that help, and, as I have said before and as the late Governor told you, your work enabled a large number of the regular Police Force to be released for active service. Now, your work under the Ordinance has been completed, and to-morrow there will be a proclamation cancelling the proclamation of September 3rd, 1915, under which the Police Reserve was created and the proclamation of September 14th, 1917, in which the members of the Police Reserve were called up for active service. I need say no more now than what means practically, on behalf of the Government, farewell to the Police Reserve. It will be always a great help to the Government to know that if the necessary should arise there is in Hongkong a large body of men trained in Police duties upon whom the Government hopes, it will not call in vain in an emergency. Members of the Police Reserve, on behalf of the Government I wish you farewell and hope that the years of work you have done will always be a pleasant memory to each one of you.

His Excellency then left, and the Force, led by the band, marched to Statue Square, where it was dismissed. Before giving the order Mr. J. W. Franks said: Officers and men of the Police Reserve, before I dismiss you I should like to say that this is probably our last parade and I am very pleased to see that it is one of the best—a very fine parade indeed. I congratulate everybody. I am very pleased to see so many present.

GERMANY.

A DUTCH TRADE INTERMEDIARY.

Dr. Lassar-Cohn, Professor of Chemistry at Königsberg University and a prominent member of the Municipal Council of that town, publishes in the semi-official *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which gives it great prominence, a long article on the strike malady from which all Europe is suffering. He attaches to the article the following postscript:—

Just as the above article was ready for publication the news arrived that an important group of English firms had come to an arrangement with a Dutch whole sale house whereby the latter undertakes to supply them with large quantities of German metal—probably iron—products. The English firms, it may be presumed, consider it would still be unpatriotic to import goods directly from Germany.

When one reflects on the position of the English metal industries which is thus revealed it becomes clear that this commercial transaction confirms the view elaborated in my article that the English iron industry is no longer able to compete with the American. The heavy premium that has to be paid in England for the dollar and the increased cost of production consequent on the augmentation of the workmen's wages are thus obliging English merchants already to look to German products. Unfortunately the sad question arises whether, in view of the overvaluing strikes and other disturbances, German industry is in a position to fulfil English hopes of obtaining goods at a price that is not prohibitive.

RUMANIA'S ULTIMATUM TO HUNGARY.

HEAVY DEMANDS.

The full text of the Rumanian ultimatum to Hungary is as follows:
The Rumanian Supreme Commander makes the following conditions upon which he will accept the cessation of hostilities requested by the Hungarian Government. The Rumanian Supreme Command will give up the occupation of all of Hungary if the Hungarian Supreme Command agrees to deliver up all material of war of every kind which remains in the possession of the Hungarian troops and State, excepting the material considered necessary to the armed forces which Hungary will have the right to maintain to keep order in the interior until the ratification of the peace with Rumania. The strength of these forces will, in no circumstances, be more than 15,000, officers included.

The Hungarian Supreme Command must also deliver up the factories now existing in Hungary which have been used for the manufacture of munitions of war of every kind. Their dismantling for the benefit of Rumania will be carried out by Rumanian specialists without the aid of Hungarian officers. Equipment of all kinds needed for an army of 300,000 men must be handed over, together with the following: 50 per cent. of all rolling stock which still belongs to Hungary according to the records of the Hungarian State; 50 per cent. of all machinery and material which exists in Hungary and is used for the construction, maintenance, and repairs of rolling stock; 300 touring cars; 400 motor lorries in good condition, with their accessories; 50 per cent. of all live stock and animals, of all kinds which exist in Hungary at present according to records; 20,000 cartloads of wheat; 10,000 cartloads of corn; 5,000 cartloads of barley and fodder; 50 per cent. of all agricultural machinery of every kind existing in Hungary; all floating material of all kinds which belongs to the Rumanian State or to Rumanian companies or citizens taken away from Rumania by the enemy and now in Hungarian waters; 50 per cent. of all floating material of every kind belonging to the Hungarian State; all Rumanian prisoners and hostages; all Rumanian deserters of every nationality now refugees in Hungary at the signature of this agreement.

TO MAINTAIN RUMANIAN ARMY.
For the purpose of fulfilling these demands and handing over the material claimed for Rumanian soldiers who were unable to cultivate their fields because they were kept mobilised to guarantee the safety of the State against those who continually disturbed the peace, and because they lacked the necessary means, which were taken from them by the enemy, the Hungarian Supreme Command must agree to maintain by the State during the entire period during which Rumanian troops occupy Hungarian territory west of the Theiss all the Royal Rumanian forces which were in these regions at the time of the signing of the present Agreement, and to procure the coal necessary for circulation required by Rumanian military needs in the region west of the Theiss.

The Royal Rumanian Armies will not withdraw to the east of the Theiss until the Supreme Hungarian Commander has carried out the conditions imposed in the paragraph "for the delivery of war material." After dealing with minor details covering the delivery of material and animals, the agreement provides that for the supervision and execution of this Agreement a Rumanian Mission will be established in Budapest. This Mission will operate until the ratification of the peace between Rumania and Hungary by legally constituted Hungarian authorities. The Mission will enjoy all the diplomatic privileges and immunity granted by civilised nations.

The present document must be accepted or rejected in its entirety. Consequently, counter-proposals will not be received. The time for reply expires at 10 p.m. on August 5th. In case these conditions are not accepted the Rumanian Supreme Command will remove from Hungary, without regard to proportion, the material and animals which may be necessary to Rumania to repair at least in part the sad devastations done in Rumania by the enemy, who, during all the time of occupation and on the occasion of the Peace of Bucharest, never knew the meaning of humanitarian sentiments.

The French Government says that the Rumanian Army is not under the command of Marshal Foch, and is not accepting orders from France.

The ultimate attitude of the Conference towards the new régime in Hungary will depend on the report of the Commission of Generals.

FISHERMEN IN THE WAR.

Admiral Sir David Beatty received the freedom of Grimsby on August 5th. After signing the roll Sir David said he was glad to have the opportunity of testifying to the magnificent work which fishermen and fishing craft had done. As the late Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, he was glad of the opportunity to thank the fishermen, so many of whom came from Grimsby, for their work, which, of all work, was the most silent. From the earliest time fishermen had been a tower of strength. They had been a sure defence, and the result of the late war showed that the breed was not extinct, but was as staunch as ever. They, in the Navy, were proud to have numbered fishermen amongst them, cementing that comradeship of the sea, which existed in their bones and in their blood. Addressing a body of minnow sweepers, Sir David presented the D.S.O. to Skipper Henry Newman and watches to the crew of the trawler *Prætorius* and *Stoic*, who fought a submarine.

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To reach a green old age and enjoy good health can only be obtained by the care of the system. It is from the little irregularities of the system that the common ailments arise, and nature gives many indications of the approach of these complaints which, if treated at once, may be warded off. Growing old ought not to mean weakness or feebleness for those who eat with a good appetite and sound digestion. It is of the utmost importance that old people should retain the power to digest and assimilate food, which is the sole source of physical strength. When age brings feebleness, it is generally because of the failure to assimilate the nutrition contained in food. To those in declining years who find that Nature responds less readily to the demands made upon her, and who need a mild yet searching remedy to keep their system in proper working order, there is nothing like Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

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DETECTIVE MCPARLAN DEAD BREAKING UP A SECRET SOCIETY.

The death occurred recently at Denver, U.S.A., at the age of 75, of James McParlan, the detective whose wonderful work in breaking up the infamous Molly Maguire organisation in Pennsylvania in 1876 thrilled the United States. McParlan was an Ulsterman who emigrated to America in 1863, and having lost his all in the Chicago fire of 1871, obtained a post as detective with Pinkerton's. The anthracite regions of Pennsylvania had been for some years completely terrorised by a secret society of desperadoes known as Molly Maguires. Murder followed murder, dynamite, pistols, a falling pick, a dropping lift, a premature blast or a club were the methods used. Superintendents fell at their posts almost weekly, and railway and mine officials, lived in terror of their lives and of the lives of their wives and families. The police were powerless, and at length Mr. Frank B. Gowen, the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, invited McParlan to take a hand in breaking up the organisation, which had 30,000 members, with regular officers, assassination their chief aim.

His orders were explicit. He was to discover the criminals who interested the coal regions. He was to learn of their inside workings, to give notice of intended outrages, to endeavour to warn those who were doomed, to point out the offenders and to give secret information which would secure their conviction. Under the name of James McKenna, McParlan, a slightly-built but muscular man of middle height, made his way to Pool Clinton. He tried to get a lodging at the village tavern, which appeared a promising starting-point for his investigations, but was thrown out as a tramp, and had to put up at a railway boarding-house. He got a job running a train in the mines, and became one of the Mollys. He gained everybody's confidence; he was secretary for his local branch of the Maguires, he led mobs, fought fights; even once he led a gang of desperadoes against a colliery where his own friends, the detectives, were waiting for them with loaded Winchester—he did everything except be a detective, at least so far as the Mollys could gather.

SPREADING THE NET.
But day by day he got word back to headquarters. If he couldn't get ink, he used the blue that his boarding-house mistress had left from the week's wash. Sometimes he used soot and water. He didn't want to be seen buying ink. He kept his stamps in his boot leg for the same reason. And one day all over the country there appeared the full ritual of the Mollys and all their signs and passwords. McParlan's employers had deemed it wise to take the public into their confidence. Meanwhile even the police were trying to trap the detective, whom, not knowing, they regarded as one of the leaders of the desperadoes, and once he was severely clubbed for preaching too near Mr. Gowen. His work was well done, and when the time came, in 1876, there were seventy arrests, and McParlan gave his damning evidence. In the interval before the trial many attempts were made on the detective's life by friends of the prisoners, who tried to poison him, throw him down a mine-shaft, and to blow him up with dynamite as he stood in court. In the result eleven men were executed for murder, and many sentenced to imprisonment, while numbers fled the country. And then McParlan disappeared, but in 1884, he went to live in Denver, shattered in health and old before his time through the hardships he had undergone. Nothing seemed less likely than that he should undertake detective work again. But in 1893 a condition of things resembling that established by the Molly Maguire in Pennsylvania obtained in the mines in the district of Idaho and in Colorado. There were frequent assassinations and dynamite, a cage filled with miners was cut adrift and allowed to fall 1,400ft. down the shaft, fourteen miners were blown to atoms, another pit, and finally Frank Steinberg, an ex-governor of the State, was murdered. McParlan's services were enlisted, and he again became a miner. He obtained admission to the inner circles of the society, traced twenty-six murderers, and finally obtained a full confession from the principal ringleader.

WHO INVENTED THE SMOKE-BOX?

Mr. Charles Hannan, novelist and playwright, has demanded knighthood and a pension from the Government for himself and his wife on the ground that he suggested to the British Admiralty the advisability of using smoke-boxes or smoke screens which were extensively used for the protection of British naval and merchant vessels during the latter part of the war. He claims that he proposed this plan to Mr. Winston Churchill and the Admiralty on February 6th, 1915, on condition that he was to receive knighthood and a pension. Mr. Hannan says the Admiralty informed him it was not prepared to adopt his proposals. Six months later, says Mr. Hannan, he joined the Admiralty and, for the first time, discovered that experiments on the line suggested by him had been secretly conducted in the Mediterranean. Mr. Hannan asserts that the first recorded use of smoke boxes in naval warfare occurred in the Battle of Jutland. For nearly two years Mr. Hannan has been writing to Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, and Sir Eric Geddes, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, claiming his reward. Telling, he has made his claims public through London newspapers.

Does Food Nauseate You?

To thousands the very thought of a meal brings nausea. Why is it? Why does the stomach rebel? Surely the explanation is that the stomach is not in a fit condition to perform its natural task properly. That, too, is why you will surely suffer from pains after eating, biliousness, acidity, flatulence, and the like. These troubles all arise through indigestion or what is the same—imperfect digestion. The remedy lies in giving your digestive organs—stomach, liver and bowels—the help they sorely need. This is found in Mother Seigel's Syrup, a stomach and liver corrective of acknowledged worth, and made from the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of roots, barks and herbs. It tones, strengthens, and stimulates them to healthy activity so that they are capable of performing their vital functions, naturally and efficiently and without strain. In this condition, you will not only enjoy food, but secure from it the nourishment it contains. If you feel run down, out of sorts, lack snap and vigour, you should take a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup. It has benefited thousands upon thousands of former sufferers, why not you? I am writing to you to tell you the good Mother Seigel's Syrup has done for me and also for my son. We have been taking it now for this last eighteen months, and it has cured me of stomach trouble, and it has done my son a wonderful lot of good too. Before I took Mother Seigel's Syrup I could not eat anything without pain afterwards. The indigestion and liver troubles I used to suffer from I have now lost, and I feel a different woman in consequence. My son, who suffered a lot from debility and stomach pains with bilious attacks, is now, I am glad to say, a different lad, thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup. I am writing to tell you this, as it might be of some other poor sufferer good as it has done for me. Letter from Mrs. T. Cook, 7, David Street, Ipswich, 21/11/18.



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Write in the first place for one of the 1,000,000 "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfits, and prove its efficacy for yourself free of personal expense. Send only 5 annas in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing.

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All classes of Society are now regularly practicing "Harlene Hair-Drill." Men in both our Army and Navy, and at Home, Nurses, Factory Workers—indeed, all classes are able to practise the "four-fold gift" appearance. Everyone is today in a mood to accept the Free Gift Offer made in this announcement. Simply send your name and address with the Coupon Form below and before you will receive, without any charge or obligation, the complete "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit fully described in this announcement.

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THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE PROBLEM.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Arthur Bower, received a deputation from the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons at 10, Downing Street recently.

Captain Fitzroy, in introducing the deputation, dwelt upon the great uncertainty felt throughout the agricultural community because of the delay in announcing the Government policy on agriculture. Large tracts of land which had been brought under cultivation during the war were rapidly going back into the pre-war condition, and the failure of the Government to pronounce a definite and permanent agricultural policy might easily lead us again to the experience of the evil days through which agriculturists passed in the "eighties and nineties."

The Prime Minister explained that the preoccupation of the Government with the peace settlement was the reason why no pronouncement had been made upon the question of agriculture. After paying a tribute to a patriotic response of the farmers to his appeal to throw to the winds all their traditions and all their conservative habits during the submarine campaign, Mr. Lloyd George proceeded:

"The question to be considered is not merely a question of price; I do not anticipate much difficulty about that; no one looking at what is going to happen in the world in the next year or two can imagine that the prices are going down very much; as a matter of fact, there is a shortage throughout the world. Therefore, when you are giving guarantees that are going to cost the State anything, it is merely giving an assurance, saying the farmer is not going to be dropped that if something happens which no one can foresee, at any rate he will not be bankrupt. Therefore, I should not anticipate very much difficulty about that; I should have thought the Royal Commission could have reported upon that without very much trouble or waste of time."

WAYS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

But there are other questions raised to-day which I think are vital to agriculture. When I look at what has been done for agriculture in other countries—take ways and communications, for instance—I see the German farmer has been helped more by that means than almost by any other; the produce is taken cheaply to the market; and his goods are brought as near his own doors as possible. Ways and communications seem to me an essential part of any scheme for the development of rural life, and for the successful cultivation of the soil.

Having undoubtedly is another, because it is quite true you cannot keep the labourers to the land, and certainly cannot attract labourers to the land, unless you provide for them decent accommodation. They have no accommodation now, either decent or otherwise, because the houses are gone.

RURAL LIFE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

From the point of view of national security, I have been more convinced since the war I was rather convinced of it before, because I came from an agricultural district and spent all my early life there, but I have been more convinced since the war than I ever was before, that the security of this country depends very largely upon the development of the rural life of the country. I saw what a serious thing it was at one time, when such a high percentage of our foodstuffs had to be brought across the seas.

Here comes the submarine. It was something that nobody had ever dreamed the full power of; we were face to face with starvation, and, what many of us would regard as worse, national humiliation—having to surrender in the face of an arrogant enemy, because we could not feed our population. I do not think we can take that risk again; and I should regard any effort put forward by the State as an effort which is vital to its future. We all hope for the best; but, although hopes are essential to any activities, a nation cannot altogether build its security upon hope; and, although I am hoping that there may be no peril such as we have just emerged from, we must be sure that, if it ever comes, this nation is not going to be worsted for lack of forethought, as it might very well have been during the last war.

I do not think there is an industry in this land which is as important to its life, to its health, to its strength. It is the place to grow men. The mines of South Wales would have been derelict, they would have had to be worked by black labour, if it had not been for the big, brawny men brought up in the agricultural districts of Wales and Somerset and the Western Counties. This nation has been living on the capital in more ways than was imagined. It has been living on the capital in strength. These people, brought from the agricultural districts, are its capital in vitality; and thus have been eaten up by the industrial life of the country without anything being put into the bank again. On the contrary, it has been drained and drained and drained; and unless we put our backs into this I think the prospect will be a serious one, and it will show we are not a nation which can understand a lesson when it is taught us, when it is written by the finger of Providence clearly for us, even in the blood of our own children.

Therefore, I think it is important that we should, during the next year or two, immediately put our minds on

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE OSTRACISM OF GERMANS

GERMAN ENTRIES BARRED BY JOCKEY CLUB OF ENGLAND.

Ostracism of Germany, as far as racing and breeding are concerned, is the policy that has been adopted by the Jockey Club of England. The proposition that no entries for races in the future will be received from German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish subjects has been formally put before the Club for a vote, and it has been carried. It was also decided that no application for admission to the Stud Book of horses owned by the enemies shall be accepted.

In speaking of this action of the Jockey Club, *The Times* says:— "It was decided that no application for admission to the Stud Book of horses owned by enemies shall be accepted by the Jockey Club, and, further, that they (Messrs. Weatherby) are requested to give special consideration to the circumstances under which horses were stolen from Belgian owners, and the doubt which must prevail as to genuineness of certificates received from Germany."

As regards the theft of Belgian horses, *The Times* tells a curious tale to his fellow-members, a tale of disgraceful behaviour which is quite in keeping with the Hun character. This tale was in fact a statement sent by the Belgian Jockey Club to the Jockey Club of England, and was to the effect that the Germans stole many Belgian thoroughbreds, and many as well as race-horses, and demanded from the Belgians the necessary papers to prove the identity of the animals. Naturally the Belgians refused, and then the Belgian Jockey Club officers were searched, tickled without result. Next, the Germans deported to Germany an Englishman, who is the starter of the Belgian Jockey Club, in order to force the hands of the Belgian authorities. The Belgian Jockey Club asked for the return of this official, and were told in reply by the Union Club of Berlin (the German Jockey Club), that a certain Prince would have the starter sent back if he (the Prince) received a certificate for a valuable mare which had been stolen from Belgium, and which the Prince had commandeered for his own private stud.

The above is the story in a nutshell, and readers will note how the ruling powers of the German turf identified themselves not only with the stealing of race-horses, but with the attempts to obtain the certificates of identity.

Under the circumstances ostracism of Germany as far as racing and breeding are concerned was the obvious policy of our Jockey Club, and it is most satisfactory to note that the ostracism is now officially declared, and the National Hunt Committee has followed the Jockey Club lead, and has passed a similar resolution, barring the Germans and other enemies from all participation in the sport, as far as this country is concerned.

JAMAICAN VICTORY STAMP.

The first of the Empire "Victory" postage stamps is a new 1d. label from Jamaica, bearing a vignette of a group of soldiers on board a transport, above the inscription "Contingent Departing." A small portrait of the King on a shield appears in the upper right-hand corner of the design, which is in large format and is printed in dark green. New Zealand is to have a set of Victory stamps in three appropriate designs.

The best methods of developing the agricultural resources of this country, and bringing the population back. I can see in France what a difference it makes now; it gives them a sense of security. When you talk about Bolshevism, M. Clemenceau says, "you must remember half our population is on the land. You cannot make a Bolshevik on the soil; it is not the place to make him, especially if you give him some sort of an interest in it. Therefore, I think it is right, and as far as I am concerned I need no convincing about the overwhelming importance of this problem, but it has got to be done thoroughly; and I am very sanguine from my experience of those who are on the land, that they are going to look at it from a patriotic point of view. The farmer responded to a patriotic appeal."

REGENERATION OF AGRICULTURE.

Let me say this also. I have not been very friendly with landowners; I have had many conflicts with them. I have done more criticizing of them, perhaps, than any living man; but it struck me very much, when you were talking of doubling the charges of the farmer, that there is to be said for the landowner; there has been no doubling of the charges in the matter of rent. There, I am hopeful, when I see how the farmer has responded to the patriotic appeal, and how the landowner has responded to the patriotic appeal, that if there is a great scheme of national regeneration of agriculture in this country, all those who are concerned in the industry will help; and if in that spirit we go at it I believe you will find a very different country from the country which we are now engaged in trying to put into some sort of order, and whose social evils are very largely fomenting fever and unrest, which, unless it is dealt with and cleared, may very well be fatal to the civilized life of this community.

I am very much obliged to you for coming here. I can assure you my colleagues and I are fully alive to the vast importance of this question; and I hope to get the assistance of all of you in first of all formulating of any scheme. I should like to talk to you when we get nearer to this matter, because it is much better that you should have your criticisms before you publish your scheme than have them afterwards.

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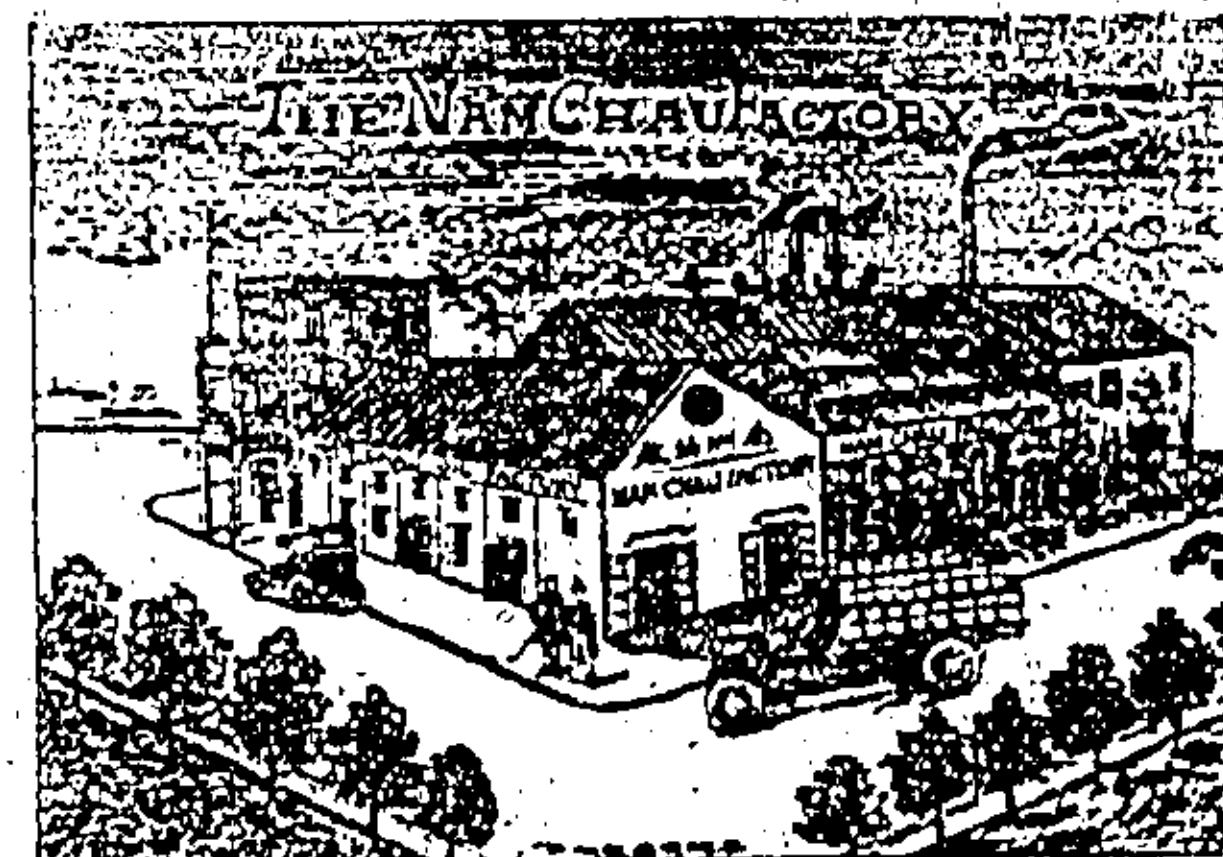
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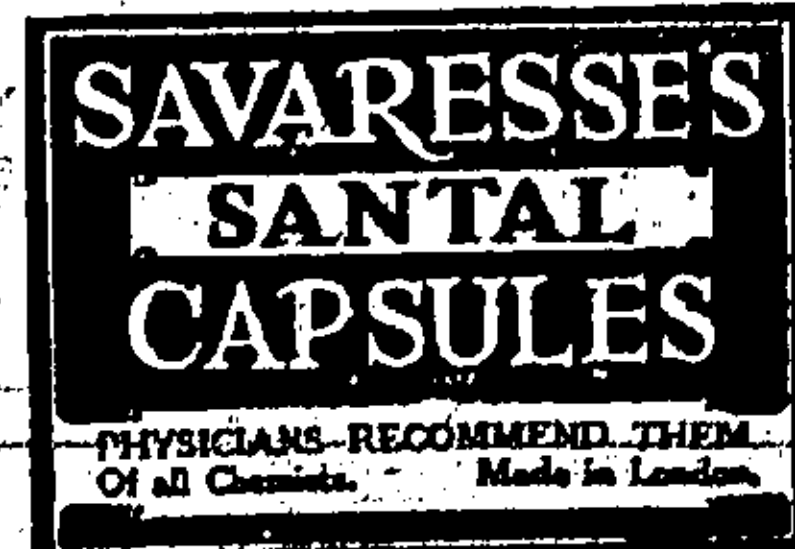
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[1250]

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